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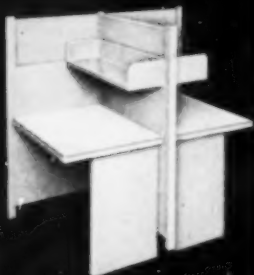
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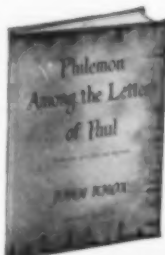


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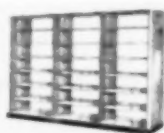
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By FREDERICK H. WAGMAN

The Undergraduate Library of the University of Michigan

THE CONFERENCE ON "The Place of the Library in a University" held at Harvard in 1949 honored more than the completion of a unique library building. The participants were celebrating a break with an outworn tradition which assigned a relatively low priority to undergraduate library service and relegated the younger student to second-class status in the library.

Throughout the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, while the great American universities were developing their graduate schools and striving for distinction as centers of advanced study, the highest priorities in their library programs had to be assigned quite naturally to the acquisition and organization of research collections and the service of recondite scholarship. Since the university is a community of scholars, the university library building itself had been conceived in terms of service to the higher order of scholarship and a reflection of the scholarly aspiration of the institution. Alumni interest may center more in the stadium and field house but the symbol of the university and a gauge of its distinction for the scholarly world always has been its research library, the "heart" of the institution as the wistful metaphor has it. The research library building, consequently, was designed well into the 1930's (and in some instances into the '40's) as both inspiring symbol and center of bibliographical research activity. It offered storage for great numbers of

books, study cubicles for the faculty, and carrels and seminar rooms for the graduate students. It impressed visitors with an imposing lobby and appropriately sententious Latin inscriptions on the walls. Invariably it also contained a cathedral-like, dimly lit main reading room which housed a collection of reference works and was furnished with long tables and chairs in an arrangement favored by dormitory dining halls to achieve maximum utilization of seating space for brief periods of time. The use of the reference collection bore no relationship to the abundant space in which it was housed, consequently this room usually served as the main "study hall" of the library where the undergraduates might read books brought to them from the stacks, or more often, study their own textbooks and lecture notes. The reference department was often housed in this room and it was mistakenly assumed that the reference staff would be able, because of proximity, to steal enough time from the work of clipping newspapers, organizing vertical files, handling interlibrary loans, and performing difficult bibliographical chores for the faculty and graduate students, to assist the undergraduates adequately with their minor bibliographical problems. The stacks were closed to undergraduates because the scholarly volumes had to be protected and also because no library could afford the shelf-reading entailed in granting thousands of inexperienced students free access to all the books. Special rooms were often provided also for rare books or special collections, and for periodicals,

Dr. Wagman is Director, University of Michigan Library.

This basic pattern was modified by the addition of reserve-book reading rooms or service points and by additional study halls, frequently in other buildings and usually staffed by student assistants or clerical employees. As the universities grew and branch libraries were spawned, the gross addition of seating space available for study or reading seemed to solve the problem of undergraduate library needs, but only because on one hand the students' inexperience prevented them from perceiving and articulating their needs, and on the other because the tacitly accepted philosophy of undergraduate education did not illuminate them. Frequently librarians with strong humanistic leanings established browsing collections or poetry rooms. Occasionally, also, an effort was made to establish an undergraduate library within a room of the main library building with a collection of good books and periodicals, and with some reference or readers' advisory service. Some of these innovations were noteworthy but not all succeeded.

This picture is over simplified and exaggerated, of course. The introduction of the modular building, the divisional arrangement of collections, and acceptance of the principle of easy accessibility of the collections have effected great changes in library planning and architecture in the past two decades, especially in the case of smaller university library and college library buildings. But the largest university libraries are fixed architecturally in the old pattern and can overcome the limitations of their design only in scattered cases. Despite their huge undergraduate enrollments the libraries of many of these very large universities could not have been better conceived or designed to discourage use by young students. Their book collections are relatively inaccessible. Too few copies of the best and most needed books can be made available. The staff of reference librarians is too limited and harassed to be very

helpful. The rooms assigned to undergraduate students are frequently depressing. The catalog is too large and complicated. In few of these institutions is there a carefully planned program in force that will help the student acquire facility in working with the bibliographical tools essential for the intelligent use of the human record.

The peculiar inadequacy of library facilities for undergraduate use, furthermore, has affected seriously the nature of undergraduate teaching at such institutions. The faculty has had to rely on the lecture and textbook method in too many instances because the use of source and secondary materials in the library is so difficult. It has become fashionable to decry the lecture course and the use of textbooks in other than basic science and language study and this too is an error which overlooks the inspiration that the good teacher can offer in his lectures and the economy of importing factual information quickly in condensed and organized form through the textbook. There is no question, however, that in far too many cases, the use of textbooks and formal lectures to large non-participating student audiences has failed to further the educational aim of developing in the students a zeal for intellectual inquiry and a lifetime interest in reading the best thought and creative product of both the past and the current period. Unfortunately, moreover, some of our faculty members mistake painful necessity for virtue and tend to suspect any serious effort to break with the lecture-and-textbook tradition as boondoggling based on a romantic misconception of the nature and interests of the undergraduate student.

It is probably a moot point whether instructional practice governed the pattern of library service, or vice versa, and it may well be argued that both were cause and both were effect. At any rate, the librarians are not to be blamed for

the rather sad state of library service to undergraduates at some of these larger universities. They are the product of their institutions, or of similar universities. They work in organizations which are hierarchical and aristocratic in nature, where emphasis has always been placed on service to the privileged group, the faculty and graduate students. Almost never are they given budgets which would permit them to carry out a program based on a broad view of the library potential for service. Finally, although Harvard's pioneering in this field offers startling exception to John K. Galbraith's thesis, commonly accepted ideas are usually altered by circumstances rather than by other ideas, and it is difficult to persuade some teachers who wrote their lecture notes many years ago and re-edited their anthologies or textbooks recently, that it would be beneficial if they took the time necessary to revamp their courses completely and expose their students to a great many published sources. It is difficult furthermore to persuade some faculty members that the library might serve education better if it provided a few more copies of a book useful to undergraduates at the sacrifice of recondite items relating to their research. The latter choice should not be necessary, of course, and ideally neither librarian nor professor should be compelled to make it. To avoid this necessity, however, the library budget would have to be shaped by a different attitude toward the library's role in undergraduate education on the part of university administrators and sympathetic understanding would be needed in the state legislatures.

It is a tribute to Harvard that it was the first among the great universities to attack this situation and that it did so, not under the pressure of increased enrollment, not because circumstances forced it, but because it wished to improve library service to undergraduates despite the increasing demands of schol-

arship. It should be remembered that at Harvard the graduate students outnumber the undergraduates and that the Widener Library and the many branch libraries offer far more by way of library facilities than is available at most universities to serve much larger student bodies. Additionally, Harvard had already developed a system of house libraries for the benefit of its undergraduates. Nevertheless, in his address at the conference referred to above, Keyes Metcalf stated as the first premise on which the Lamont Library was planned: "The undergraduates will make more and better use of a library designed expressly for them." Mr. Metcalf did not leave this statement exposed and unsupported by practical considerations. He went on to list as additional premises: "That this was the best way to relieve the pressure in the Widener building and make unnecessary a new central building; and that if the pressure were relieved, the Widener Library building would become a more satisfactory research center than it has been in the past."¹ All three of his premises were correct. It is to his credit that he listed them in their proper order of importance.

Donald Coney, speaking after Mr. Metcalf, expressed a view that very probably was shared by the other librarians of state universities at the conference. He estimated that the cost of a Lamont Library for the Berkeley campus would be at least \$4,250,000. "A Lamont Library," he went on, "can be realized on state university campuses only if administrators and librarians are skillful in presenting the library needs of the state's youth so persuasively that legislatures will see the light. . . . More important than this act of persuasion, however, is a decision which must be taken earlier, and by librarians and university administrators. I mean the decision that, im-

¹ *The Place of the Library in a University, A Conference Held at Harvard University 30-31 March, 1949*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Library, 1950), p. 42.

portant as it is to have libraries for books, it is also important to have libraries for people."²

Mr. Coney's statement of requirements was also quite correct and it seemed, at the time, that he was posing insuperable conditions. It was all very well for Harvard to build the Lamont Library. Harvard already possessed the vast collections of Widener. It had built its Houghton Library. It had only about forty-four hundred undergraduates. But how could the state university libraries with inadequate book budgets, with library buildings inferior to Widener, and with several times as many undergraduates as Harvard hope to follow this example? Would it be wise for them even to try? Today, an undergraduate library similar to the Lamont in conception has been in use for a year at the University of Michigan and at least six other large universities are busily planning or are seriously considering construction of such libraries designed for undergraduate "people."

Much has happened in the past ten years to weaken the influence of the traditional view. The example of the Lamont Library has had a great effect on librarians and on numerous university administrators, but even more important has been the pressure of constantly and rapidly increasing enrollments and the promise (or threat) of further tremendous increases in enrollment by 1963. There is no less need for continuing attention to the development of research collections today. Indeed, the increase in graduate enrollments is dramatic and the emergence of new disciplines, the increase in research publication in relatively new fields of knowledge has complicated the lives of research librarians enormously. At the same time it has become apparent to all who are not completely in thrall to traditional concepts that the old library expedients simply will not suffice to accommodate the growing influx of undergraduate students.

² *Ibid.*, p. 55.

Several decades ago the university librarian might have solved his problem of overcrowding by opening two or three convenient study halls in strategically located buildings or in his main library building. The prospect of providing such scattered rooms for fifteen to twenty thousand undergraduate students and of duplicating even minimal reserve reading and reference collections in the number of study halls that would be required seems absurd. Our predecessors might have cherished the hope that increasing undergraduate need for library service might be solved by a system of "house libraries" similar to Harvard's. The Harvard decision that its "house libraries" alone were not adequate for four to five thousand students raised doubts as to the efficacy of this solution. Moreover, a proposal to provide truly adequate libraries in a dozen huge dormitories, without making any provision at all for the thousands of students who reside in fraternities, sororities, cooperative housing, apartments, and rooming houses, can hardly be considered.

Once these theoretical solutions are rejected as inadequate per se it is easier to rethink the question of where and how the undergraduate should be served by the library. Other factors have contributed to make such reconsideration feasible and even necessary. For one, it has become apparent to any observant person on a university campus today that the conventional, negativistic attitude which argues with automatic responses against a real library program for undergraduates is unrelated to reality. The tired theses that undergraduate students are uninterested in good reading; that they are too "overorganized"; that their course work, extra-curricular activities, and social life would prevent their taking advantage of a good library are ridiculous rationalizations, at best, of our failure to provide the younger students with equal library facilities.

Another contributing factor has been the threat from a new quarter to the conventional and economical pattern of undergraduate instruction. For if the lecture-and-text-book system of instruction (with a little required outside reading thrown in) is the best way to teach so many college courses, then modern electronics should make it possible to achieve even greater economies and make maximum use of the most talented and inspiring lecturers. The recent closed-circuit-TV scare seems to have abated on university campuses, despite the fact that experimentation with television in teaching continues. Meanwhile, however, many university teachers have felt compelled to re-examine their pedagogical method. Snide remarks about Professor Loverboy on the screen of the idiot-lantern were expressive of faculty resentment against the fond hope that television offered a panacea for the problem of undergraduate instruction, but they failed to erase the sudden concern about the need for other, more flexible instructional methods. Interest seems to be growing in the possibility of including not only honors students but many others in courses that require minimal faculty supervision and leave the student free to work on his own with the source materials and commentaries in the library. Even if there is to be no important development of such reading programs at our universities, many professors and deans have considered, and are considering, the possibility of using the library more and in new ways in the instructional program, and this also is preparing the proper climate for acceptance of the idea of the undergraduate library.

Finally, and far from least, undergraduate education suddenly assumed new and dramatic importance when a canine heart beat was transmitted from outer space under Russian auspices. Although the new hue and cry for more and better instruction seems to relate

primarily to mathematics, the sciences, and technology, the general effect has been to draw more attention to education at the college level than it has ever enjoyed. The university undergraduate can no longer be regarded or treated as a second-class citizen. The present trend is almost certain to encourage development of new library facilities for undergraduates if it is argued cogently that they will help equip him for his crucial role in this new era of national danger.

As has been indicated, the idea of the undergraduate library is not new, nor was it new in 1949 when the Lamont Library was completed. It has come to mean a great deal more, however, than the words themselves connoted a short time ago, just as the term "modular building" means much more to the contemporary librarian than a structure built to a module of fixed or standard size. Essentially it signifies an effort to correct certain library errors of the past *vis a vis* the undergraduate student. It means a library designed entirely, and only, with the needs of the undergraduate in mind, on the premises that the library should be as important as the teacher in undergraduate education, and that any undergraduate may realize his potentiality of developing a life-long interest in reading good books and in continued self-education if the library assists him and makes the process attractive. It means not merely a library but a cultural center for the undergraduate student on the huge university campus and a focus for his intellectual activity while he is in residence there.

In 1952 the University of Michigan set aside a plan, developed over about a decade, for the enlargement of its general library building. The remodeling and expansion of this building, at very high cost, would have improved it greatly for use by the graduate students and faculty but would not have provided for undergraduate needs to any significant extent.

A substitute program was drawn up calling for some remodeling of the General Library; for construction of a library storage building and bindery; and for a separate undergraduate library building.

The program written subsequently for this undergraduate library stated, as basic principles, that everything possible should be done in the architectural planning and in the selection of books and staff to make the library inviting and easy to use; to give the students the impression that the librarians were employed to assist rather than supervise or monitor them; and to help the undergraduates develop a proprietary interest in their library. To insure maximum flexibility of the space provided, a modular building was called for. The rectangular form and orientation of the only site available governed the shape of the building and even its external appearance. The desire to avoid producing a structure that would be offensive in appearance between the buildings on either side and the limitation on the appropriated funds available for the construction governed the number of floors that could be provided above and below grade respectively. Accommodation of the plan to the various strictures resulted in a structure 240 x 120 feet, built on a module 30 x 24 feet, with four stories above grade and one below. The building contains 145,000 square feet, most of it in the form of a large undifferentiated area on each of the four lower floors which can be adapted for almost any conceivable use. Lighting, air conditioning, and liberal provision of electric and telephone outlets will make possible the erection of partitions in almost any pattern desired in the future.

It was decided early in the planning that the entire book collection would be placed on open shelves. To facilitate the finding of books, the floor plan was simplified to the ultimate degree and no sacrifice of this simplicity was subsequent-

ly permitted for the sake of architectural effect. Critical examination of the reasons usually advanced for keeping reserve books behind a barrier led to the conclusion that it would be feasible, although more costly, to place the reserves where they belong in the classification system, on the open shelves, provided one marked them with a distinctive symbol and controlled the exits from the building. Exception to this rule has been made only for occasional items such as reprints of journal articles lent to the library by the faculty for class use. The planning committee decided also that the only argument against allowing the students to smoke anywhere in the air-conditioned building was the janitorial cost of emptying ash trays at night and that this argument was not compelling. Similarly, it seemed foolish to make students who were spending long hours in the library leave the building in order to get a cup of coffee, so a coffee shop was provided even though this meant extra floor washing in one room.

Since the ideal of complete privacy, a separate room for every reader, is unattainable, a compromise was effected. The large reading area on every floor is broken by a row of group study rooms along one wall, each of which can accommodate eight students, by the ranges of book shelving and by placement of colorful "space-breakers" or screens. As a result one is not given the sensation of sitting in a very large room in any reading area. One-third of the seating provided is at individual tables attached to the screens or along the walls. The rest of the seating is at tables designed for four students, except that the arrangement of tables is interrupted by occasional groupings of lounge furniture. Despite the disproportionate ratio of seating to book space, the reader is conscious of the proximity of the books in all parts of the reading areas.

All tables were designed to offer each

reader 3 x 2 feet of work surface. The chairs were designed to provide maximum comfort over long periods of time and yet to serve as an important ingredient of the decorative scheme through their colored upholstery. Careful selection of flooring material, ceiling construction, and lighting has resulted in glare-free even illumination and an extremely low noise level. The grouping of special purpose rooms at one end has simplified the traffic patterns and provides maximum flexibility of space in the reading areas. Decoration was achieved through the use of color in the upholstery, on the "space breakers," and on the rear wall of each room. The total effect is one of lightness and of pleasant, colorful, informality. Despite the constant stream of students in and out of all parts of the building there is little impression of confusion.

It was agreed that the book collection should represent the best in the human record of the past and in current thought. With the aid of hundreds of faculty members and a process of book selection that went on for more than two years, an initial stock of 60,000 volumes and 150 periodical titles was assembled and cataloged. Important omissions from this collection are being corrected currently and it is the intention to keep the collection current by the addition of new books that contribute to knowledge. Inasmuch as the entire collection is a browsing collection, in effect, no separate browsing collection was provided and no special "recreational" reading collection, based on the notion that "recreational" is synonymous with "second-rate" or even with "meretricious."

The faculty members were asked to rethink their courses and submit new required or recommended reading lists. An attempt was made to procure one copy of each of these titles for every twelve or thirteen students enrolled in

the respective course. In addition a substantial collection of reference books was placed on the open shelves where they are accessible to both staff and students. It has been found necessary to augment the reference collection rapidly. The problem of helping a student halfway to an answer and then referring him to the General Library for additional assistance becomes intolerable in practice if not in theory.

Books and periodicals are not the only library materials undergraduates need or should be exposed to, and a special room was provided for listening to recorded music, poetry, and drama. Equipped with 151 seats, 72 turntables, at each of which two students may listen with earphones, 7 cubicles for listening to loudspeakers, and a control room from which programs may be played over 13 channels by record or tape and tuned in at each of the seats, this facility provides library support for the popular courses in music literature which enroll hundreds of students each year. A multipurpose room equipped with 200 stacking chairs, motion picture projectors, and public address system is used by the students for lectures, discussion groups, motion pictures, or for any affair which concerns undergraduates and the library. Additionally, one room was equipped with four motion picture projectors on which several students may view different documentary films simultaneously, listening to the sound through headphones, or where a small class may watch a documentary film. On the main floor of the library an exhibit area was provided where the Fine Arts Museum staff arranges small monthly shows of prints, most of them brought to Ann Arbor on loan. On the top floor a large display room was made available to the fine arts department. Equipped with museum benches and tackboard on the walls and on several large screens, it offers an ideal space for five hundred

students to study the prints and photographic reproductions with which they must familiarize themselves for their fine arts courses.

For a few years, until a new classroom and library building can be provided on the University's new north campus for the School of Engineering, the library of that school is being housed on the third floor of the Undergraduate Library. Similarly, the Transportation Library is being housed temporarily on the fourth floor.

The Undergraduate Library was opened on January 18, 1958. The response of the students was overwhelming and a dramatic revelation of past inadequacies. Prior to this date there had been available for the use of the undergraduates, apart from the main reading room in the General Library and the numerous branch libraries, three reading rooms seating 489 students in crowded fashion, housing negligible collections of books, and staffed by library science students or other student assistants. The new building seats 2,200 very comfortably and is staffed with ten professional librarians who provided reference aid and supervise a large staff of clerical and student assistants. Both building and staff have proved to be much too small.

In the first year of operation, the library counted 1,420,865 users. More than 9,500 students have used the library on one day and on many days the number ranges between 8,500 and 9,000. It should not be suspected that the volume of "visitors" bears no relation to use of the collection. During this first year the Undergraduate Library circulated 134,719 volumes for home use. A total of 280,037 volumes were used in the building and had to be reshelfed by the staff. How many additional volumes were used and properly reshelfed by the students themselves cannot be determined. In short, at least six and one-half times as many volumes were used or borrowed by the students as the collection contains.

Meanwhile, circulation in the branch libraries and in the General Library has not declined. Home circulation from the Undergraduate Library and General Library combined exceeded the total home circulation from the General Library alone for the corresponding period in the previous year by more than 135 per cent. Analysis of the circulation for home use indicated that 37.7 per cent represented voluntary reading and 62.3 per cent was course-related. Further analysis of the course-related reading reveals that a very large part of this also was not required but apparently was stimulated by the course work.

The statistics quoted above reflects use of the new library in its infancy and before a considerable part of the faculty had begun considering its potentialities as an aid to their teaching. The rate of both building and book use has been climbing steadily and threatens to be phenomenally high this spring. Many students have already adopted the practice of arriving at 6 p.m. to insure that they will have a seat available for the evening. On numerous evenings in recent weeks students have been observed sitting on the stairs and floors to read, because the chairs were all occupied.

Other less measurable effects of the new library are noteworthy. It has definitely become the hub of undergraduate activity on the campus. Its central location has made it possible for the students to spend the hours between classes reading in the library and thousands of them do so. Many students are now using the library who confess that hitherto they had preferred the movies to the study halls and had rarely or never ventured into the General Library. Obviously, also, the undergraduates are reading a great many more good books than before and under the guidance of the reference staff, short-handed as it is, are learning how to use a library catalog, indexes, bibliographies, and other reference works. Psychologically, the effect of this

library on the students has been extremely gratifying. Formally, through the spokesmen for their organizations, they have, of course, indicated their appreciation of this new facility but, more important, many of them individually have made it a point to tell the staff that the new library has made a tremendous difference in their daily lives. Moreover, the success of the Undergraduate Library has stimulated the students to plan the development of small libraries in the dormitories which they will administer themselves. A committee is at work enthusiastically on plans for a series of such house libraries.

It had been feared that free access to the reserve books would result in their rapid disappearance and, in fact, one per cent of the total book stock did disappear in the spring semester last year. As a result, the Regents of the University approved a new regulation that any student who mutilated a book or removed it from the building without charging it would be fined \$100 or would be suspended. The penalty has been imposed twice this semester and indications are that book losses have decreased. At the same time, the fine for late return of books was increased sufficiently to make it painful and late returns have also decreased. Both new regulations were endorsed by the students, most of whom seem to resent the theft of needed books from their library even more, perhaps, than do the librarians. Also, contrary to the fears of some that the permissive attitude as regards smoking, the provision of a coffee shop and the absence of supervision would lead to mistreatment of the furniture, books, and the building itself, there has been no damage as a result of student neglect or indifference and there seems to be no reason to fear that the students' proprietary interest in the library will not continue. Finally, the fear that the library would serve primarily as a social club, an ideal place to meet one's date or make

new friends, especially in the winter months, has proved to be needless. Of course, students do meet in the library and the "study date" continues to be a popular custom, but this is an earnest generation. The first group of students admitted to the library on the day it opened included an astonishing number who went directly to the bookshelves or catalog without even taking time to tour the building. They typify the undergraduate today better than the image most of us have carried in our minds since our own undergraduate days. Moreover, in these times, at a university which provides almost thirteen hundred apartments on its campus for married students, the boy and girl holding hands while they read Gesell and Ilg may well be husband and wife preparing simultaneously for their next class and for a future, predictable "act of God."

The effect of the new library on the faculty has been equally interesting. While the building was under construction a very considerable number of professors understood its potential value and were eager to have it completed. There were a few others, however, who were convinced that the project was a wasteful diversion of funds which might better be used for other library purposes. On several occasions, members of the library staff found it necessary to meet with apprehensive faculty groups and reassure them that the book collection would not represent transfers, for the most part, from the research collections and that if any such transfers were to be made, the departments most concerned would be consulted beforehand.

It is apparent now to all that the percentage of extra copies in the new collection is not so heavy and that the book collection of the undergraduate library is a welcome addition. Over and over again it became apparent that copies of notable books purchased for the new collection were not really additional at all; the older copies recorded in the

General Library catalog all too often had been lost, stolen, or worn out. More important, however, an increasing number of members of the faculty (including professors in the sciences) are "teaching with books." Courses represented by reading lists in the library increased one-third this fall as compared with the preceding spring semester and faculty interest in using the library as an aid to their teaching has begun to exceed the library's ability to keep up. This past fall, the University of Michigan was compelled to work with a reduced budget. It was not possible to staff the undergraduate library without reducing services in, and book funds for, the General Library and the branches which serve the faculty and graduate students. Regrettable though this was to all concerned, there was no resentment over the sacrifice. Indeed numerous professors have assured the library staff that the new library simply must be well supported, and almost every week members of the faculty propose additional services for their students which would require that the new facility be given an even larger share of the library budget.

The effect of the new building on the General Library and the branch libraries has been as anticipated. These are now used predominantly by graduate students and faculty. The stacks of the General Library have been opened to all and it also is now, for the most part, an open-shelf library. Graduate students have been working in the General Library and the branches in much greater number than ever before and it has become possible to adapt much of the space formerly pre-empted for undergraduate reading rooms to special uses. The reference department and the branch librarians have more time to spend on service to faculty and graduate students and on bibliographic enterprises. It has been possible to curtail the staff of the circulation department in the General Library despite the fact that circulation of

books from that collection has not decreased.

The value of the Michigan Undergraduate Library as an example is not to be sought primarily in its solution to the various specific problems of architecture or librarianship. Errors were made in both respects, of course, that will be avoided in newer libraries and a number of problems have not yet been perfectly solved. Nor should it be assumed because it is proving to be successful on one campus that an identical library is needed or would be justified at all other large universities. Its importance lies in its clear demonstration of the fact that a greater investment in library service to undergraduate students on the very large university campus will elicit a dramatic response from the students in terms of their attitude toward course work and toward the process of education generally and an equally gratifying response from the faculty in terms of their teaching with books. It offers a warning also. The cost of the building, books, and staff is far higher than experience would allow one to estimate on any campus where frustration of undergraduate students in their effort to use the library has been a condition of many years standing. A building that contains 145,000 square feet and cost \$3,105,000, an initial book collection that cost \$200,000 and approximately the same amount again to acquire and catalog, a very heavy investment of staff and faculty time in planning and book selection, and a budget of \$138,000 per year for staff (apart from janitorial and maintenance costs) are not adequate to satisfy the need at the University of Michigan. The potentialities for service are only gradually being realized by the Michigan librarians and faculty in this very early stage of the new library's existence and the annual cost of operation is almost certain to increase steadily as both students and faculty discover increasingly how helpful the new library can be.

More Library for Your Building Dollar: The University of Maryland Experience

ON FEBRUARY 14, 1956, bids were opened for a library building to be constructed on the College Park campus of the University of Maryland. In the Baltimore-Washington area the winter months of 1956 were favorable for putting a building out for bids: general construction work had slowed down, and contractors were anxious to obtain commitments for work to be started the following spring and summer.

Sixteen contractors submitted base bids that ranged from \$2,354,200 to \$2,519,000. The comparatively small difference (only \$164,800) for a building of this size between the low bid and the high bid indicated that all the contractors had made serious bids: they clearly needed the work to fill in their schedules. It is interesting to note that the value of building construction in Baltimore decreased from \$87,551,000 in 1955 to \$64,750,000 in 1956. Similarly, in Washington, D. C., a drop of \$21,082,000 was experienced in the value of building construction in 1956.¹ In addition to the cost figure on the University of Maryland library each contractor stipulated in his bid the number of days that would be required to complete the work. These ranged from a low of 420 days to a high of 700 days. The successful bidder submitted the figure of 425 days to complete the work.

¹ U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1958*, (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1958), p. 756-57.

Mr. Rovelstad is Director of Libraries, University of Maryland.

To be assured that bids could be reconciled with appropriated funds, eleven alternates were included in the bidding in the form of possible deductions from the base bid. One alternate in the form of a possible addition to the base bid was also included. The deductions covered bookstacks, metal partitions, interior painting, asphalt tile, wall around a parking lot, finish in one reading room (the Maryland and Rare Book Room), service desks, loan desk, acoustical tile, screens and screen doors, and water coolers. The one possible addition was for metallic waterproofing in the basement. Because of the limited funds available at the time, alternates of the bookstacks and the wall around the parking lot had to be deducted from the base bid and not included initially as a part of the general contract. The State Legislature later appropriated funds for the bookstacks, which were added to the general contract.

General construction conditions and climatic conditions (i.e., the best building season in the particular locality) are important factors in the final determination of the cost of a building. If a contractor is able to begin construction early in the spring, he will be able to get his building under roof by the time inclement weather of the late fall and winter sets in—with the result of fewer work stoppages and lower costs to him. For the Maryland building these factors were significant in keeping the square-foot and cubic-foot costs low. But it is seldom possible to select deliberately a period of low construction activity or

even a particular season of the year in which to let a bid; there are, however, in the *planning* of a building various means of keeping costs down over which one does have some control.

From preliminary considerations in planning the University of Maryland Library it was obvious that in order to meet the board requirements of the program—accommodations for at least 2,000 readers and 1,000,000 volumes—it would be necessary to plan a very economical building. Various shapes, various ways of achieving flexibility, and the possibilities of modular-type construction were tried on the drawing board.

It was soon determined that a rectangular building approximately 120' by 240' would best meet functional requirements, would be most suitable for the proposed site, and would be most economical to construct. As desirable as flexibility is, it was decided that to allow for complete interchangeability of reader space and book space was not feasible; books can be very conveniently and suitably housed in areas not necessarily comfortable for large numbers of readers. The number and size of columns, heights of ceilings, placement of electrical outlets, and types of wall construction, floor coverings, lighting, and heating systems are among the factors to be considered in comparing construction costs of reader areas with book areas. Fortunately, in smaller library buildings where flexibility is more essential than in larger libraries the cost of allowing for it is relatively low. In larger library buildings some concentration of book storage and some concentration of reader accommodations are significant economy measures.

The educational implications of a close relationship between books and readers were recognized and studied in developing the Maryland plans. To make books easily accessible was a major objective. It was therefore decided to plan

a central stack core that would be surrounded on three sides by reading areas. The exterior wall at the rear of the building would enclose the fourth side; on this fourth side future additions to the building could be constructed. The stack areas were to be immediately adjacent to the reading areas; in fact they were actually to extend into the reading areas, as will be explained below.

Although the interior arrangements of the library were planned before the exterior, it may be well in explaining an economical use of space to view the building as an empty shell—no partitions and no floors, but rather 1,974,569 cubic feet of space enclosed by exterior walls and a roof. Then the problem that presents itself is how to make the best use of the cubic space available.

In a library are many activities that can be comfortably accommodated in areas with low ceilings. A floor to ceiling clearance of eight feet or less is suitable for bookstacks and for such smaller rooms as offices, seminars, studies, conference rooms, toilet facilities, and closets. Higher ceilings are desirable in large areas where there is to be a concentration of readers. The higher ceilings are especially essential in these areas when air conditioning is not a possibility, and they are also thought desirable by many people because of psychological factors involved. It must be mentioned in passing, however, that many new libraries have been constructed recently with reading rooms of ceiling heights of eight to eight and one-half feet that are pleasant, comfortable and completely acceptable to their users.

On the second floor of the Maryland library, the main operating floor, are included two large reading areas, each measuring 108' x 52' and located at the north and south ends of the building. On three sides of each area are balconies that extend seventeen feet on one side and eighteen feet at the ends into the



McKeldin Library

room. The balconies in the two rooms provide 5,616 square feet of floor space—sufficient space for almost 225 readers or for approximately 56,000 volumes. The area under the balconies is suitable for books or readers. Accommodations for informal furniture or for current periodical shelves in these low-ceilinged areas give these large rooms a more attractive, informal appearance than one might expect.

The balconies of the two rooms are the north and south extremities of a mezzanine floor which extends through the building. This mezzanine floor is a part of the bookstack core of the building, i.e., the stack floor extends into the reading rooms to form balconies.

On the third floor a similar pattern is followed: a large reading area (with balconies) at either end of the building. The fourth floor is similar, but there are no balconies as the reading areas are somewhat smaller than on the lower floors. This floor does include a high-ceilinged auditorium seating 160.

In areas with seven and one-half feet clearance from floor to ceiling throughout the building are located all offices, fourteen seminar rooms of various size, open carrels, faculty studies, receiving room, and bookstacks. In the low-ceilinged area on the second floor are located the card catalog, bibliography area, technical services, offices, conference rooms, and toilets. The loan desk and card catalog are under low ceilings but are immediately adjacent to a foyer and hall respectively with fifteen-foot ceilings.

Because a rather high percentage of activities in a large university library can suitably be accommodated under low ceilings, it is economical to use this kind of space for them. The Maryland library has four floors, three intervening mezzanine floors and a basement. Each mezzanine floor has at least three-fourths as much floor space as has one of the main floors. The combination of main and mezzanine floors gives the library well over fifty per cent more floor space than the main floors alone could provide.

Thus by using low ceilings in bookstacks, work areas, etc., and high ceilings in large reading areas it is possible to use both efficiently and economically the cubic footage that a building provides.

As indicated above, the decision in regard to ceilings and to the relative positions of stacks and reading areas called for a low-ceiling core in the building. This core is made up of 12' x 13½' modules. Modules of these dimensions are less costly to construct than large modules such as those measuring 22½' x 22½'; higher gauge steel can be used in the supporting uprights and in the steel reinforcements of the concrete. The 12' x 13½' dimensions are suitable for book shelves and aisles: the 12' dimension will accommodate four sections of shelving, and the 13½' dimension will accommodate two single-face and two double-face ranges of shelving as well as three three-foot aisles. The type of construction of the core is reinforced concrete. Bookstacks are anchored to the floor and ceiling, thus eliminating the need for lateral and diagonal sway bracing, except where the core extends into the reading areas (here, free standing stacks are used). The core area is flexible to the extent that the intermediate upright supports of the bookstacks are not supporting members of the building. The anchoring of bookstacks to the floor and ceiling makes changes from stack space to reader space somewhat difficult and costly, but in a library of this size it seemed highly doubtful that any large conversion would ever take place.

Another feature of the core construction that resulted in efficient use of space was the employment of a so-called star column as the structural upright member in the module. It is star-shaped, with four points, rather than H-shaped, as is usual. This star shape allows for the erecting of sections of shelving between structural columns with virtually no loss

of space because of supporting columns. In order to use load-bearing columns in this way all column center-lines must be held within a tolerance of $\pm 1/8"$, as standard shelving must fit between the columns in one direction. A good contractor can meet this requirement. The additional shelf space allowed by the star column is an important factor in allowing for a maximum amount of usable floor space in a given area.

The modular core of the building is surrounded on three sides by a steel-skeleton type of construction. This type of construction allows large reading areas free of columns. The combining of the reinforced concrete (as in the core) and steel-skeleton methods seems to present no special problems in construction.

The proximity of bookstack areas to reading areas is important functionally. The fine arts area, for example, includes not only the reading room where reference materials and current journals in music, art, architecture, photography, theater, and recreation are housed, but also the adjacent core or stack area where listening facilities and a piano (in sound-proof rooms provided for those studying recordings and scores), and all related materials in the main collection are located. Similarly the social science area is a center of information in the fields of economics, education, history, law, political science, sociology, travel, and customs and folklore; in the room itself reference materials of all kinds and current periodicals are readily available to readers; in nearby stack areas are shelved the library's holdings in these fields. A student who is working in zoology will find all his books and journals in the technology and science room or in the bookstacks immediately adjacent to the room. Similarly, users of the general reference and humanities rooms will find related materials in readily accessible areas.

Materials used in the construction of

the building include Alabama limestone and red colonial brick on the exterior. The roof is of gray slate. Interior walls, with few exceptions, are finished in plaster. Wainscots of Norwegian rose marble are used in main lobbies and halls. Hardware, stair rails and balcony rails of satin aluminum give the building a modern, clean appearance. The Maryland and Rare Book Room is colonial in design with painted wood paneling and ornamental windows. Floors are of asphalt tile, terrazzo, and ceramic tiles. Air conditioning is provided in only about 5 per cent of the building; convectors will allow air conditioning in an additional 10 per cent of the building. The bookstack area has forced ventilation and humidity control.

The building will accommodate 2,000, and in addition fourteen seminar rooms will seat 360 and a small auditorium will seat 160. There are 57 studies, 130 open carrels, and 400 lockers. Two elevators service the building, and 34 display cases

ranging in size from 4'6" high x 10' wide x 2'2" deep to 3' x 4' tack boards behind sliding glass doors. The book capacity is a million volumes.

The total cost of the building, including architect's fees and bookstacks, was \$2,467,227. Floor space totals 190,839 square feet, constructed at a cost of \$12.93 a square foot; cubic feet of space totals 1,974, 569, constructed at a cost of \$1.25 a cubic foot. Compared with costs of other library buildings constructed in today's building market, these figures are low. The cost of new furniture and equipment, and of refinishing old furniture was \$200,000.

The University of Maryland accepted the library building on December 15, 1957. During the following three weeks and a day all materials, equipment and furniture were moved from the old library building to the new. When students and faculty returned to the campus from Christmas vacation the doors of a functional, attractive, and economically constructed library were open to them.

Retrospective Catalog Cards for the Short Title Catalog Microfilm Series

A number of libraries have expressed an interest in obtaining a set of catalog cards for the titles in the *Short Title Catalog* microfilm series. These titles have been cataloged by the University of Michigan Library in Ann Arbor. Up to the present time approximately 11,000 catalog cards, representing some 9,000 titles, have been produced.

Through the cooperation of the University of Michigan Library, these cards will be made available for reproduction by the Xerox-Copyflo process, using regular catalog card stock. A copy of every catalog card produced for titles filmed through 1957 will be furnished. This project will not continue beyond 1957, as current cards are available on a subscription basis from the University of Michigan Library.

If a sufficient number of libraries are interested, University Microfilms, Inc. will reproduce the cards for five cents each, or approximately \$550 for the 11,000 cards.

Please write to James E. Skipper, Assistant Librarian, Michigan State University Library, East Lansing, if your library is interested in this project. A firm price will be established before libraries are asked to place their formal orders.

The New L. S. U. Library in Action

"IT IS THE BEST university library building in the country." So says a former university vice-president, president and chancellor—and one without any connection to Louisiana State University.

Now, of course, such a statement is only an expression of opinion and one that can only be justified if the word "best" is adequately defined. This definition is not my present purpose which is rather to describe the new Louisiana State University Library and to recount a little of how it got the way it is.

Any new library building requires a great deal of preliminary planning, and many questions must be raised so that specific answers can be given before a library can be built. It may be recalled that some of the questions were pointed out about two years ago as they related to L.S.U.¹ They have been under consideration by all library planners in one form or another since time began.

Here are some of the answers which have been given at L.S.U.:

The new Louisiana State University Library is an air conditioned, modular, open shelf, divisional library. It is a big building—324' x 192'. The module is 27' x 24'. The simple rectangular building has twelve modules in one direction and eight in the other. All of which means that each of the three floors is about an acre and a half in size, and there is a total of 186,000 square feet.

The lighting is nearly uniform throughout with a high light intensity at table height. The lighting (except for incan-

descents in the corridors and stairways) is done by fluorescent fixtures recessed into the ceiling. Each fixture is eight feet long and contains two tubes four feet long.

The library has a divisional arrangement—social science, humanities, and science. Each division has one half of a floor where the books and periodicals are arranged by Dewey Classification number and all are open shelves. Current journals are arranged alphabetically on sloping shelves with back issues of the current volume on a flat shelf below the recent issue.

Seating is provided at large four- by six-foot tables, at individual carrels, in informal occasional groups; and double carrels are provided in rows within the stacks so that no one is ever very far from a place to sit while browsing in the collections. Study enclosures—161 altogether—are provided in the divisions for assignment to faculty and graduate students who are working on projects, papers, or theses.

The location of the new L.S.U. Library, very close to most classrooms and laboratory buildings, made a centralized building possible. From a library program which formerly included a main library and nine branches, the new building allows for consolidation of the collections, with only the chemistry library remaining outside in its former quarters.

In addition to the divisions the library also contains several specialized rooms. There is a documents room for all United States and United Nations publications. Newspapers are housed in a separate room adjacent to the material in micro form where reading machines are available. (The photoduplication labora-

¹ Sidney Butler Smith, "Dreams and a New Building," CRL XVIII (1957), 132-140.

Dr. Smith is Director of Libraries, Louisiana State University.

tory remains in the old building.) A large listening room is provided next to nine small booths where students can come individually or in small groups to hear recorded music, speeches, or drama.

The Louisiana Collection is shelved along with rare books in a handsome cypress-panelled room on the second floor. This area is situated next to the archives department which has recently come under the administration of the library.

L.S.U. has long had a distinguished and well known library school. The school now has quarters for faculty offices, classrooms and library in the new building. Technical services are situated in a large area on the main floor adjacent to the receiving room on one side, and to the card catalog and bibliography collection on the other. Seminar and typing rooms have been provided on each floor. Rooms for group study or conferences are available. Smoking is permitted in two areas, one in the basement and one on the second floor.

The goal for the library was room enough for one million volumes and for over two thousand people all to be using it at the same time. Such an operation naturally entailed decisions on basic library services. Where, for example, would we do our reference work? In the divisions, each staffed by four full time professional staff members, supplemented by two twenty-hour trainees who are graduate students and by a number of student assistants. Reference books are in each division according to Dewey number which also determines the location of all material. What about reserve books? Shelved in the divisions on open shelves, arranged usually by course but sometimes by department. How do we circulate books? At check points at the two doors where all material going from the library is inspected and that which is library material is charged out. How many catalogs are there for such a large

library? One, located on the first floor. Everyone coming to the building goes right by it. Since documents are shelved in their own room, arranged by the Superintendent of Documents classification, and do not appear in the public catalog, there is a documents catalog. Serials holdings which formerly were given in the public catalog by year are no longer available in this way. There is a serials record giving full serials information just a few feet away from the catalog.

The lobby and the adjacent open area which houses the card catalog become the central information center of the Library. Here is an information desk staffed from 8 a.m. until 10 p.m. by professional librarians. Staff members from the public services and technical services plus the administrative heads have assignments varying in length from one to four hours at this desk and are thus aware of the many kinds of questions which are asked.

What influence did the building have on the number of staff members? Three factors made it possible or necessary to begin operation in the new building with the same staff as existed last year: (1) the branch librarians could be used in the new library, thus augmenting the former main library staff; (2) budgets were such that increases were not possible; (3) we wanted to experiment and see what was needed. We may well need to request some additional staff, particularly among clerical personnel, but if we do we will have some experience to tell us where the increases should be.

The building has a warm and inviting quality about it even though the lines are contemporary and simple. Red birch plywood panelling in many rooms and corridors, and vinyl plastic floors serve as a handsome neutral background for colorful columns and brightly upholstered chairs or Naugahyde chair backs.

With the library designed so that by closing the back door control of the entire building is possible at the front

check points, we can stay open until midnight as a study hall by having two mature student assistants on duty, one at the check points and one to be available in any part of the building.

What does this kind of a building do for student use? Naturally it is too early to tell, for the building opened on a full schedule on September 12, 1958. But in our first full calendar month of operation after that we were visited by about half the student body a day. (That is, we frequently have five thousand people

come in the door—out of a ten thousand student body—though we know that some people come in several times.) And from the number of books and journals which had to be replaced on the shelves we feel that the open shelf arrangement has much to be said for it. The whole question of how the transition was made to the new building is a subject all of its own. Briefly, we prepared a four-page leaflet on the new building, a copy of which was handed to everyone on the

(Continued on page 221)

Cataloging in Source Seeks Answers

The Library of Congress, under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., is currently running an experiment in supplying cataloging information to be printed within books themselves. During the year of the experiment (July 1958-July 1959) cataloging information is appearing in over a thousand titles being published by trade, religious, government, university, and society publishers.

As part of this testing project, the Library is eager to receive as much information as possible as to the reaction on the proposal. How would libraries use this information if it were made generally available and what effect would it have on their procedures and on their organization? Some two hundred libraries of various sizes and kinds and locations have been selected for depth interviews by consultants working for LC on a consumer reaction survey, but voluntary expressions are being sought from all interested libraries. Librarians are urged to write to the address below summarizing the reactions of their professional staffs to the ideas following.

It is hoped that books carrying their own cataloging information (being cataloged in source) would help libraries and their users by (a) getting new books to users faster, (b) cutting the present high cost of cataloging, and (c) providing greater standardization in the identification of books. With these goals in mind, what would cataloging in source mean to your library? Might it: (1) affect your library's ordering procedures, book selection, reference, or bibliographical work (particularly if bibliographic publishers and all libraries used the same form of author and title entry)? (2) affect your library's methods of obtaining and preparing catalog cards? (3) simplify or complicate your library's work? (4) eliminate equipment or create need for new equipment? (5) affect inter-library relationships such as library systems, centralized or cooperative cataloging or processing, library deposits, inter-library loans, union catalogs?

For the sake of greater bibliographical standardization, would you be willing to adopt the LC form of author and title entries? Always, or with specific exceptions?

You are urged to get your opinions on record by sending them (favorable or unfavorable) to the Director of this CIS Consumer Reaction Survey: Miss Esther J. Piercy, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore 1, Maryland.

Under One Roof: The University of New Hampshire's New Library

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S HAMILTON SMITH LIBRARY, a typical Carnegie structure, was erected in 1907, with funds provided by the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts (as it was then called), the Carnegie Corporation, and a bequest from Hamilton Smith, internationally known engineer who had made Durham his home. (In 1906 the Town of Durham and the college had agreed to combine library resources, "in perpetuity." Durham turned over its library to the college, and contracted to pay at least \$25.00 a year thereafter for the purchase of books. The college contracted to assume all other expenses.) The library grew wings in 1937/38, thus trebling both space and administrative problems. In 1940 a small stack area was added.

Plans for further expansion had been in the air since 1940, but remodeling began to be seriously discussed when, in 1950, 10,000 books were crowded out of the Library into storage space above a garage across the campus. Eventually it became clear that no remodeling would ever be successful. By 1952 thinking had turned toward a new building.

It was generally conceded that Hamilton Smith occupied the ideal site for a library on campus. The new site, then, should be in the same locality. The final choice was admirable—it is close to the administrative offices and to the liberal arts buildings; equidistant from men's and women's dormitories; and near to the Memorial Union. It is visible from

the main street—a fact of importance in the eyes of the trustees.

Standing on a slope toward a ravine (to be landscaped as one of the campus beauty spots), it makes possible four ground-level entrances: main floor, delivery door, and two others not commonly used. The university library has had open stacks for the last seventeen years, and plans to keep them so. It may at any time, however, need to check books at the door. Hence the main entrance, next to the loan desk, is the only one in general public use. The delivery door and loading platform, two flights down, are on the north side of the building. The lowest floor has a door toward the ravine—a fire door only. And one level below the main floor, opening onto a covered walk, are two glass doors, one from a large smoking study, one from an exhibit lounge. These too are ordinarily fire doors only.

Flexibility seemed of the utmost importance when the needs of the university library were under consideration. How can the educational requirements even ten years hence be foretold in today's world? Consequently, a modular building with supporting columns and as few permanent walls as possible—and these not structural—was decided upon. The size of the module, the architect's decision, was set at 18'4" x 21'4". The columns carry electrical wires and ventilating ducts, which are adequate in size for air conditioning when the time comes to install it. Outlets are installed on each column. The stairwells, elevator well, and toilet walls are permanent, and should be found as conveniently located

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in the future as they are at present. For in time the building will be enlarged, first by adding a story and a half (foundations are planned to sustain the added weight), and second by building an additional unit to the south.

The librarian had no desire to concern herself about the exterior details of the building. Since brick was the prevailing building material on campus, it would be used. Two concerns only were felt: that the approach present no stairs to climb, and that money be spent on practical needs rather than on exterior adornment. (The future addition to the building was the final factor in deciding the type of roof.) The same attitude was held in respect to space within the building. Every inch must be utilized, and none wasted on lofty ceilings and impressive corridors. On this note of practicality ceiling heights were finally established—the main floor ceiling $9'3\frac{1}{2}"$, the others $8'3\frac{1}{2}"$.

I can think of no better training for planning a new building than working in a completely inadequate one. Equally valuable was a six-month sabbatical trip across the country looking at buildings and talking with librarians generous with their time and the results of their own experience. I should like here to record my gratitude to them all. At any rate, the pooled ability of a competent staff, working with an interested faculty library committee, resulted in a layout for the new building that is proving highly satisfactory. The staff work without waste motion and time, the students can study as uninterruptedly as they desire, those seeking books are finding their way around with increasing ease.

In the final grading two low steps were necessary to reach the wide concrete slab approach to the ten-foot flagstone portico. But those steps are easy, and to one side a ramp provides access for wheel chairs. The latter were kept in mind also when doorways throughout the building were

planned. A book depository makes possible the return of books when the library is closed.

The visitor enters first a lobby with two sets of glass doors and exhibit cases on both walls, above handsome gumwood paneling. Once past the inner doors, he is standing beside a large, L-shaped loan desk, smoothly paneled of hard rock maple, linoleum-topped, with slots for the return of books and depressible-top trucks to receive them. A glance to the left reveals books—a browsing alcove and next to it, a newspaper reading room; through glass walls, a children's room. Ahead is a reading room, also glassed, and beyond are the reference books. The glass walls, a handsome open stairwell, the prevalence of books, all are friendly and welcoming.

Reference books, current issues of periodicals on their slanting shelves—with the rest of the current volumes on straight shelves below—and bibliographical material are all in close proximity, for the convenience of the users. A small built-in reference desk, accessible from both loan desk and catalog, encourages the student to ask for help when he needs it. This arrangement is proving gratifyingly successful.

A suggestion of a liberal arts faculty committee was followed when six typing carrels were placed in the reference area. Typists desiring to use them must furnish their own machines. Their usefulness for the intended purpose may be minimized because of the Contoura service now offered by the library. But students prize them to study in!

Behind the loan desk, in a recessed module, are stacks for reserve books, and a small ($8' \times 18'$) office for the loan librarians, with walls of steel and glass. Here conversations can be carried on unheard by others, and the librarians can supervise the desk while tackling their endless paper work.

Looking across the desk and past the

office, the visitor can see the length of the building and the technical processes staff preparing books for the reader to use. The technical processes area extends through seven modules (approximately 2,930 square feet), and has on one side, windows and desks, on the other, book shelving. Down the center are catalog cases for shelf lists and other tools. There are no dividing walls. The work is so planned that a truck of new books, opened in the mail room two floors down, goes up in the elevator directly to the order department. Checked in at that point, the books go to the catalogers, the processors, the loan desk. If they are not put on exhibit for a week, the electric booklift at the loan desk carries them, still on trucks, to their respective floors. The staff feels that the visibility of this essential part of the life of a library is in itself educational. And the production-line arrangement is essentially sound.

There is no reserve book room in the building. For better service, and to eliminate one extra service point, reserve books are handled at the loan desk, and can be taken for use anywhere in the building. On the main floor is a reading room, 40' x 55', where students may study if they do not wish to smoke. The west wall is made up of windows looking out over the ravine with its handsome old trees; the east wall, toward the loan desk, has glass windows. Those students who wish to smoke can go to one of three smoking studies, one on each open floor other than the main floor. For others, individual study tables are placed around all walls, and islands of larger tables are found in the stacks. The plan is to bring together students and books. Students cannot reach any study area without passing shelves of books.

The largest of the three smoking studies, approximately 50' x 24', is one flight down from the main floor, with its entrance directly in line with the main

stairway. Glass doors open onto the covered walk and what will in time be a pleasantly landscaped court. The room is so planned that it can be used without access to the rest of the library. Ordinarily, however, the outside doors are fire doors only.

Next door is the exhibit lounge, approximately 36' x 24', also with glass doors opening onto the court. When desired (as for a tea or a special meeting) these doors can be used; otherwise they too are considered to be fire doors. The exhibit lounge leads onto an exhibit area about 64' x 24'. In this space, or part of it, exhibits arranged by the Department of the Arts are shown; if the exhibits require more space, they can be extended into the lounge, which is made up of two modules. Three accordion walls may be folded back to their columns, or extended to make the lounge area into two conference rooms, cut off completely from the exhibits. A new arts building, now under construction, will when completed provide space for the campus exhibits, and thereafter other uses will be found for this space in the library.

Here it might be appropriate to mention the loan picture collection developed for the students. Framed pictures, mostly reproductions, but with a few originals, are lent a semester at a time, to hang in the students' quarters. Heretofore it had been necessary to reserve the exhibition room for three days at the beginning of each semester, and to find time to hang the pictures. Staff time so spent seemed wasteful. Today the library has a number of especially designed screens. On metal frames, with strong meshed wire stretched on the frames, and triangular bases wide enough to make them steady, they are mounted on rollers and can easily be moved. Their length and height were determined by the length of the elevator and the height of its door. When not in use, they nest

and take up little space. As pictures are returned, they are hung directly on both sides of the frames, and can be viewed on the frames by the shopping student. An exhibit preparation room off which the elevator opens is large enough to store the frames when not in use.

On the same floor (Floor A) are four micro-machine alcoves and nine listening rooms, so grouped as to be controlled by the same attendant who oversees the exhibits. Glass walls on both ends of the exhibit area serve two purposes—they invite the passerby and they protect the exhibits. Two of the listening rooms are large enough for classes, seven are for individual listeners. When the four micro-machines now in use become inadequate for the library's needs, additional machines can be plugged into outlets near by, already put in for the purpose.

Listening rooms and micro-machines presuppose storage space for records, film, cards. A room, about 18' x 15', provides that space. Close at hand too is a small coat room for student assistants.

It will be seen that the public services are grouped on two floors—all lending of materials, reference and bibliographical work on the main floor; exhibits, listening rooms, micro-reading on Floor A. Floor A has in addition stacks and study areas, and an archives room, three modules in size. Here too are located the staff quarters—staff room, locker room, toilets, kitchenette—with a Dwyer unit given by a generous alumnus. The kitchenette is handy also to the exhibit lounge.

The top floor, one-half the size of the floors below, contains stacks for non-current periodicals and at present the United States serial set, a conference room, and study areas—including the smoking study.

Floor B's open area is for stacks and study, and one conference room. Behind the scenes, the delivery door opens into

the mail room, where mail, express, and freight are delivered and opened, where packages are wrapped, and books packed for the bindery. On this level are various service activities—the serials room, where all serials are checked in; the photography room, for Contoura and micro-film copying; the janitors' quarters and the supply closet.

Floor C, closed to the public, is stacked in seventeen of its twenty-six modules. The New Hampshire collection, all "closed" items, and uncataloged gift books are housed here. Three modules provide storage space for bulky objects. Five modules are taken up with mechanical equipment.

Special attention was paid to the planning of drinking fountains, electric clocks, public toilets, and janitors' closets. All are adequate, strategically placed, and indispensable. The librarian had hoped originally that a master switch could be installed which would make it possible to flick off the lights as a closing signal. Expense eliminated the idea. When the building is being closed, lights are turned off at eight panels, two on each floor. (The lights on Floor C are turned on only as needed, by wall switches.) A chimes system announces the closing hour. An adequate intercommunicating system was considered to be a requisite. Expense again loomed as a stumbling block. But an inadequate call system plus first-rate intercommunication by telephone seems to be working satisfactorily.

Two policy decisions that influenced planning should be mentioned. One concerns the elevator. It finally seemed desirable to consider it a freight, not a passenger, elevator, and so all doors to it open into closed areas. With the main entrance midway of the building, the stairs to be covered by library users are at a minimum. The other question revolved about readers' coats. Should there be a coat room? Experience has shown

that a coat room with no attendant is not a safe place. An attendant would add expense to the payroll, so coat-racks are spread about through the various levels. They seem to answer their purpose adequately, although admittedly they do not add to the beauty of a room.

The one unsatisfactorily solved problem in the layout of the building was the location of offices for librarian and assistant librarian. To reach them, it is necessary to go first through the reading room on the main floor. A screen has been ordered which will make the passageway inconspicuous, but even without it the location seems less undesirable than had been expected. The rooms themselves are attractive, and the librarian has undoubtedly the pleasantest possible office, a south and west exposure with a happy view in both directions. Next to her office is the secretary's, and beyond that, the assistant librarian's.

In selecting furnishings and color, an effort was made to be both uninstitutional and practical. It was necessary to use all the old equipment possible, including all freestanding stacks and as many metal shelves as could be converted to use. All new stacks too are freestanding, with colors (yellow, tan, red, blue) different on different levels. Outside walls are cinder block, painted; columns, painted plaster; interior walls, blue steel. Paints were necessarily chosen to harmonize with the blue of the steel. Much red is in evidence, along with white and yellow and gray.

Wooden furniture is all light in tone. New catalogs and catalog tables, especially designed maple Library of Congress shelving, with pull-out shelves for ease in reference, 265 new individual study tables, and the old twelve-foot standbys refinished to a beautiful sheen by workers at the State Prison—all help set the tone of the new building. In order to seat a maximum of readers about a third of the chairs provided are comfortable

occasional chairs, without tables. Herman Miller molded plastic chairs were chosen, and a variety of upholstered (washable fabric) arm chairs. The proportion of occasional chairs to table chairs was decided after a survey in Hamilton Smith of the number of students who actually needed tables.

One problem—west windows—was happily solved with curtains of diffusion cloth made by Edwin Raphael Company. They can be drawn at will, and comfortably control the sunlight without shutting out air or cutting off the view.

Faculty members wish that the library were large enough to provide them with studies. Ordered, but not yet received, are faculty lockers, specially designed, so that those who wish may have a space in which to store the books on which they are working. The theory is that books so stored will be charged at the loan desk, if they belong to the library. In any case, the books inside the lockers will not be invisible; and the librarian will have a master key.

I am happy to report that the library is today being criticised only because it is not open both all day and all night.

BUILDING DATA

Name: The University Library.

Architects: Tracy and Hildreth, Nashua, New Hampshire.

Type of construction: Structural steel; exterior walls, bricks; interior, cinder block.

Exterior decoration: Granite; extruded aluminum on Albarene, by sculptor Bertram A. Kilgore, Woburn, Massachusetts.

Size: 89,146 square feet.

Cost of building: \$1,109,000.

Lighting: Largely fluorescent.

Heating: Forced-circulation hot water.

Ventilation: Forced air.

Book capacity: 375,000.

Seating capacity in study areas: 715.

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Carpenter Hall—Cornell's New Engineering Library

LAST FALL the engineering library at Cornell University moved into its new quarters in Carpenter Hall. The million-dollar library and administration building is a gift of Walter S. Carpenter of the class of 1910. Announcement of the gift was made in June 1955; plans were drawn up by the architectural firm of Perkins and Will, the contract was let in May 1956, and construction was begun that summer. In planning the building, the engineering library committee, the director of libraries, the engineering administration, and the architect worked together to develop a library which would keep pace with the rapid advance of science and technology, one which would be a center for engineering education, research, and study.

The engineering library at Cornell is a department of the university library and comes under the administration of the director of libraries. The library committee, made up of the librarian, a representative from each of the engineering schools, and the university library board member from the College of Engineering, acts in an advisory capacity. Preliminary planning was begun in 1952 when the library committee prepared a report on the space requirements and the predicted growth of the library as a separate unit. By this time the development of the projected engineering quadrangle was well under way; two buildings in this group had already been completed. It therefore seemed advisable to make a study of library needs and

location in relation to the new buildings of the college. The recommendations of this report were used as a basis for planning the present library. The recommendations stressed central location and easy accessibility for the building and suggested that the major portion of the library be on the ground floor. Space and other requirements allowing for twenty-five years growth were based on an estimated future enrollment of twenty-three hundred undergraduates and three to five hundred graduate students. As the engineering library is only one of many library facilities on the campus, a seating capacity of approximately 15 per cent of the engineering college's enrollment seemed sufficient. Planning was based on an estimated volume capacity of sixty-five thousand. This would allow for growth at the rate of twelve hundred volumes per year for twenty-five years. Because of the relatively large increase in the number of graduate students, special emphasis was given to facilities for this group. It was recommended that space be provided in the stacks for approximately sixty open graduate carrels.

Carpenter Hall stands at the entrance of Cornell's new engineering quadrangle. In architectural style it is designed to harmonize with neighboring arts campus buildings, and at the same time to serve as an introduction to the contemporary design of the new buildings on the engineering campus. The exterior construction presents an attractive combination of light grey Indiana limestone with Lenroc stone, a blue-grey native stone. This native stone also forms an integral part of the building's interior,

Miss Poor is Engineering Librarian, Cornell University.



Carpenter Hall

for it is used as facing on lobby, reading room, and browsing library walls. Furnishings and paint complement the stonework in tones of soft blues, tans, and greens.

The building contains about fifty thousand square feet of floor area on two floors and a basement, the major portion of which is occupied by the library. Administrative offices of the College of Engineering are located along the north and east sides of the second floor. The offices of the dean and administrative staff and a conference room extend from a central reception area. A second suite of offices is assigned to various student services including admissions, scholarships, and placement. The placement area contains a large collection of company and career material, and includes individual placement interview rooms. The editorial offices of the *Cornell Engineer*, the engineering student publication, are in the basement. The building arrangement is such that traffic to the various areas is entirely separate.

The spacious main floor reading room has a seating capacity of 174 and includes large tables for problem work, individual

study desks, and numerous lounge chairs. Materials most in demand are kept in this room. The periodical indexes are immediately accessible in three sections of counter-high shelving at the front end of the reading room. These indexes are flanked by individual study desks for convenient seating. The reference collection and ten-year runs of current bound periodicals are shelved in a series of double-faced wooden stacks immediately behind the periodical indexes on the south side of the room. To the right of the entrance on the north side is the periodical alcove where current periodicals are displayed. The combination of recessed fluorescent lighting and daylight from windows on three sides, a full acoustic ceiling, rubber tile flooring, and a harmonious blending of colors with the birch furniture and interior stonework gives this room an inviting air, and yet one in which the students can enjoy concentrated study. Included in the main reading room is the card catalog of four sixty-drawer sections with a consultation table between. The circulation desk is convenient to the catalog and also allows supervision of

adjacent areas. The closed reserve section is directly behind the circulation desk and in back of this, separated by a wood panel, is the work area.

Of special note is the browsing library located near the main reading room. This room, which is handsomely furnished in the contemporary style as a lounge, is designed to provide students and faculty with an inviting collection of cultural reading in an atmosphere of leisure, quiet and dignity. It contains about fifteen hundred selected books in the fields of the humanities, social sciences, and related subjects. Books are those which might serve to stimulate interest in further reading. If this interest then leads the student on to more advanced works, these are available in libraries on other parts of the campus. The room is named for Albert W. Smith, director and dean of the Sibley College

of Mechanical Engineering from 1904-1921, who is especially remembered at Cornell for his fostering of broad cultural interests among his students.

The major part of the book collection is shelved on the three stack levels which are open to all students by direct access from both the reading room and the work area. The present stacks have a capacity of some seventy-five thousand volumes and include space for seventy-two open graduate study carrels. The stack area plus the shelving in the reading rooms provides space for 100,000 volumes. There is an adjacent unused basement expansion area which will give an ultimate capacity of over 200,000 volumes. The central area of the second floor serves as an auxiliary reading room with a seating capacity of 117. Here are shelved engineering theses, various do-

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ARL Discussions

Donald Coney, librarian, University of California, Berkeley, is the author of "The Bases of Selection: or, Reflections in a Bloodshot Eye," a paper included in the *Minutes of the Fifty-first Meeting of the Association of Research Libraries, July 12, 1958, Stanford University*. Mr. Coney raises a number of questions relating to such topics as (1) the individual library and the nation, (2) comprehensiveness vs. selection, (3) selection, the orphan function, (4) the springs of decision (offers, subject interest, library image, ideal collection, building to strength, avarice, evocation), (5) competition, (6) the uses of cooperation, (7) photoduplication as a complicator, and (8) specialization. In connection with selection as a function, he writes: "For the guidance of librarians can book selection policy be stated explicitly enough to be a real guide? It is easy enough to draw up broad canons of selection which, like virtue, will attract universal praise, but a selection code for the amateur selector would have to be very detailed. There is probably no substitute for substantive knowledge and the conclusion would appear to be that if library staff are to select they must be as well prepared as the scholars they serve."

Also included in the *Minutes* is a report prepared for the Social Science Research Council, Committee on the Near and Middle East, "The Acquisition and Control of Publications from the Middle East," by David Wilder. The mechanism suggested is "a Bibliographic Center for Near and Middle East Materials which would carry on the functions of acquisition, listing, cataloging, and the encouragement of the acceptance of local responsibility in whatever areas this appeared feasible." Mr. Wilder suggests that the Center be established with the Library of Congress as host.

The Medical Library of the University of Missouri

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY of the University of Missouri is currently enjoying the most productive and active era in its history. The beginning of the library is shrouded in the mists of missing records.

In 1846 the St. Louis Medical College (better known as the "McDowell Medical College") served as the medical department of the University. This articulation was severed ten years later. During this decade all course work was carried on in St. Louis.

The medical school in Columbia was established by the curators of the University on December 10, 1872. Instruction, patterned after the system at the University of Virginia, began on February 17, 1873. The Medical Library probably had its origin shortly after this.

In 1886 a cooperative arrangement was made with the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis. This enabled the students who had spent their two years in Columbia to finish up the third and fourth years in a closely affiliated institution. This arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory and was canceled in 1890.

Before 1903 the Medical Library was located in the school's quarters or in the main library. When McAlester Hall was built room was set aside for the library. The library took over enlarged quarters in the new wing, opened in 1923.

The Medical Library is a branch of the university library system. A major effect of this centralization is to decrease the space needed for processing in the

branch libraries. Current expenses for the medical library are included in the University Library's budget. The furnishings, however, were paid for by the School of Medicine.

The old library was separated from the hospital and was several blocks from the School of Nursing. This led to the growth of collections outside the library. The lighting and seating arrangements were inadequate. The students were not able to lose themselves in their books in the library because of the biochemistry and pathology laboratories just below. On a typical Missouri summer day the readers were well aware of the "practical" side of medicine.

Overcrowding in McAlester Hall had reached desperate proportions before the move. Each new shipment from the bindery meant the removal of a sufficient number of books and journals to provide space for the newcomers. This older material was scattered around the campus making efficient service difficult. The lack of space led to higher and higher shelving until ladders were needed to retrieve some of the more distant volumes. The small, chopped up, reading area discouraged attendance. The current journals were shelved in cubbyholes where they often became crushed or torn. The night assistant was convinced that the library had mice, but was unable to explain why the marauders nibbled only French journals.

The State Legislature in 1951 authorized the expansion of the School of Medicine to a full four-year curriculum. The first full class of seventy-five was ad-

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mitted in the fall of 1956 and the first class to receive the M.D. degree was graduated in June 1957. The expansion of the student body to approximately three hundred (from fifty) combined with increases in the School of Nursing and in the staff of the Teaching Hospital affected the seating and space requirements in the new library.

During the planning stage for the new Medical Center the dean of the School, and various committees and officers of the University, visited some thirty medical schools throughout the country. These tours and the services of two medical-librarian consultants were extremely valuable.

The Medical Center is a single building composed of three parts. The seven-floor Teaching Hospital faces south, the four-floor Medical Sciences Building faces north. Joining these is a two-floor link. This link contains the library, auditorium, several offices and small laboratories.

The main entrance of the library is on the level of the main floor of the Medical Sciences Building and of the second floor of the Teaching Hospital. Elevators at each end of the link place the library within easy reach of the whole Center.

The library has three levels, can seat 139 readers, and hold 100,000 books. The total area is just under 13,000 square feet. This includes approximately 7,750 square feet of stack space, 4,200 of readers' area, and slightly less than 1,000 of work space. The library is air-conditioned and has controlled humidity. This adds to the comfort of the readers and staff as well as to the preservation of the collection.

The upper level includes the reading room (central study area and the current periodicals section), seven study rooms, the work room, and the librarian's office. The reading room is seventy-three feet in length and is forty feet in width in the central study area and fifty-five in

the current periodicals section. The current periodicals section is set off from the central study area by waist-high island shelving.

The four large windows comprising most of the east wall run from the ceiling down to waist-high shelving. The ceilings are white acoustic tile, and fluorescent (standard cool white) strip lights have been set flush with the ceiling. The floors are natural-color cork tile, another aid in damping sound. The walls of the central study area and the eastern two-thirds of the current periodicals section are a light green. The western third of the current periodicals section, the entrance to the library, and the card catalog and shelf-list area, are done in a sunny yellow as this part of the reading room is the farthest from a natural light source.

Paging lights are located at the north and south ends of the reading room.

The apronless library tables in the central study area have a light wood finish. They are arranged to combine maximum seating with a feeling of space. The tables are of several shapes and sizes. The fifty-eight wooden side chairs with upholstered backs provide a varied color scheme. The backs are solid colors and include eight different color and finish combinations. The circular tables have chairs with wooden arms. A large periodical index table provides space for the recent volumes of the major indexing tools. Six small wooden stools provide easy-to-handle seating for this table. The main entrance is located near the south-west corner of the reading room. The circulation desk, just south of the stairs to the stacks, is some distance from the main entrance.

The current periodicals section at the south end of the reading room, has been broken into thirds to provide a sense of intimacy and comfort by two peninsular sections of double-faced waist-high shelving jutting out from the south wall. Six-

foot shelving covers the south and west walls of the area. Waist-high shelving is under the window on the east wall. The shelving in this section is wooden and adjustable. Sloping and flat shelves are combined so that current and back issues are immediately available. Lounge furniture, two- or three-man sofas, comfortable chairs, and low circular tables provide an atmosphere of relaxation and ease.

The seven study rooms are located at the north end of the reading room. Five of these are equipped with blackboards and have a table and chairs for either six or four. The tables are similar to those in the reading room but the chairs are all wood. The remaining two rooms are for typing and are equipped with individual tables (one room has two such tables, the other has one). All seven have electrical outlets for microfilm readers, dictating machines, phonographs, etc. There is no natural light in this area and the use of a bright coral on the walls livens up the rooms and connecting hall. The ceilings are of white acoustic tile and the floors are natural cork tile. Large glass panels in each room and door prevent feelings of claustrophobia and also facilitate supervision.

The work and librarian's office are located on the west side of the central study area. The walls and ceilings of both rooms are in the same light green found in the reading room. The floors are mottled green and white asphalt tile. The furniture in the two rooms is gray steel with black washable tops (desks and tables), and the chairs are upholstered in cinnamon. The work room has a separate entrance from the hall, doors to the card catalog area, circulation desk, and librarian's office. The room contains two typist's desks, several tables and filing cabinets, a large sink, combination wardrobe and supply closet, and adjustable metal shelving which covers the north wall. An electric typewriter speeds up

clerical work and enhances its appearance. The upper level entrance for the book-truck elevator is located here. The book-truck elevator serves all levels of the library. By this means the shelvers are able to take the loaded book trucks directly to the stacks and so substantially cut the time involved in this daily task. The librarian's office is just north of the work room and has doors to the work room and to the reading room.

The two levels of stacks are identical in lay-out. A central north-south aisle connects with the stairs and a second north-south aisle provides access to the sixteen individual gray study carrels located on each level. The carrel desks have washable composition tops and the aluminum chairs have bright red upholstered backs, arm-rests, and seats. Fifteen double-faced sections of adjustable gray metal shelving run east and west on each level, with single-faced shelving at each end. Windows cover the upper half of the east wall. The white ceilings reflect the fluorescent lights, the green walls add a touch of color, and the treated concrete floors facilitate maintenance. Two tables back on to the book-truck elevator shaft and provide ample sorting space.

The third entrance to the library opens into a vestibule at the north end of the lower stack level. This vestibule contains space for storage of furniture or books (adjustable metal shelving lines the west wall) and a large sink. The outer door opens onto the lowest floor of the Medical Sciences Building. As a result of this arrangement any part of the Medical Center is accessible either by person or by book truck.

The move into the new library was complicated by the previous enforced scattering of the collection among three different buildings. The major portion was that shelved in the old library in McAlester, but there were approximately ten thousand volumes shelved or boxed

in the University Library and in the maintenance building.

The move presented an excellent opportunity to rearrange the bound journals alphabetically by title. They had previously been shelved according to the classification number. A master list of journals, arranged alphabetically by title, was compiled with notations for shelf-footage required and the location of the volumes themselves. Because of the desperate space problems in McAlester a single journal title often would be located in two, three, or even four places on the campus.

Twenty-seven book trucks were unearthed in the different parts of the university library system and were commandeered for the move. The shelved portions of the collection were transported on these. Each truck would be "double shelved," roped securely, and then taken to the nearest loading dock. The only elevator in McAlester had no stop on the library floor so the loaded book trucks had to be carried down two flights of stairs. When nine book trucks were on the dock they were loaded on a two-ton truck and transported to the new library.

Fortunately, sufficient workers were available to keep the books moving. The shelves in the new library had been labeled. Professional staff members were at each end of the move with the appropriate lists. Experienced shelvees from the University Library loaded and unloaded the book trucks. A group from the student labor force shuttled the book trucks between the various locations. The complete move, from the taking-off of the first book to the opening of the new library, took eleven and a half days (the work force varied between five and fifteen).

The library is now open eighty-three hours a week (an increase of sixteen over the McAlester era) and has a full-time staff of three (two professional, one

clerical). There are also six student assistants (including a typist) who provide a total of eighty hours a week.

Photoduplication is one of the more active services currently provided by the library. A Cormac is used for this. The machine is easy to use and maintain. Student assistants do most of this work. The usual varieties of work are done but the library also performs an additional service. Twice each week photoreproduced tables of contents of selected journals are mailed to nine of the eleven departments in the School of Medicine (two have recently joined the original seven) and to the School of Nursing. Departmental selections range from six to eighty-five journals but overlapping has kept the total number of titles near two hundred.

The library puts out a news bulletin each month during the academic year, and bimonthly in the summer. This contains a selective list of recent acquisitions, items describing the library's activities, a list of staff publications, and historical notes primarily about local physicians and events.

The physical comfort, attractive surroundings, and convenient location of the library have created some problems. Many of the university dormitories and temporary housing units are closer to the Medical Library than they are to the University Library. There is also a convenient snack bar in the basement of the hospital. All this has necessitated a gradual tightening of regulations concerning the use of the library.

When the library opened in September 1956, everyone was welcomed. In the winter the study rooms were restricted to those connected with the Medical Center. In the spring the stacks were similarly limited and the reading room was restricted to Medical Center personnel during week-day evenings. No student is ever denied access to material here in the library, and undergraduates

wishing to use the library on a long-term basis may apply for permits.

Several surveys of the use of the library have been compiled. The most comprehensive was made late last year (1956), before any restrictions had been put in force. Questionnaires were filled out and returned by 365 readers (187 medical, 178 non-medical). Of the 178 non-medical readers only 12 per cent were using material housed in the library. That decisive measures were needed to remedy this situation is obvious.

After a year of use, several points, predicted or unforeseen, are evident. The study rooms are the most popular part of the library. They receive heavy use during the day and are continuously crowded in the evening. The blackboards are most helpful for working out the mathematical, chemical, and anatomical aspects of medicine. The sound-proofing permits discussion or use of tape recorders, etc., without disturbing other readers.

The sloping shelves for current issues of the journals have met with favorable response, particularly from those who

must keep up with the literature by weekly or semi-weekly visits to the library. The lounge furniture in this area has received considerable praise.

The library shares two wall display cases at a heavily frequented location. This provides a useful point outside the library for publicizing the collection, services, etc.

The circulation desk is the only part of the library that shows the need for pronounced changes. The desk, as shown by a year's use, does not provide enough space or sufficient control for the reserve books, does not provide easy access to the card catalog (to assist readers using the catalog), and it does not provide adequate control over the entrance to the stacks. All these problems, however, can be rectified with only minor changes.

An intra-campus library messenger service has recently started. This considerably decreases the time spent by the reader in locating material. This will undoubtedly become a popular service.

The new Medical Library is an attrac-

(Continued on page 221)

Rare Books Conference

Plans for the ACRL Rare Books Section conference to be held at the University of Virginia, June 18-20, are now complete. The meeting will cover various topics included in the section's rare book manual, a preliminary edition of which will be ready for distribution prior to the conference. A general discussion and critique of the work will be the subject of the first panel meeting. Subsequent meetings will be devoted to such specific topics as the problems of appraisals, insurance, and tax exemption; Civil War collections; cataloging and classification for the elements other than subject and author; promotion and publishing with reference to exhibitions, keepsakes, catalogs, etc.; the collection of portraits, prints, broadsides, and ephemera; and the problems connected with collecting material related to specific areas or historical periods. Relations between libraries and antiquarian booksellers and auction houses will also be discussed.

The program has been planned by John Cook Wyllie, secretary of the section and librarian, University of Virginia; William H. Runge, acting curator of rare books, University of Virginia.

The Remodeled Library Building at Northwestern State College of Louisiana

THE MILLION-DOLLAR enlarged and remodeled Russell Library building of Northwestern State College of Louisiana, at Natchitoches, was formally opened on November 1, 1957. The ceremonies, at which W. Porter Kellam, director of libraries, University of Georgia, delivered the main address, climaxed a ten-year campaign to secure modern and adequate library facilities for the College.

The three-story brick structure, built in 1936, originally was shaped like the letter T, with the three reading rooms in the cross-bar, and the four-tier bookstacks in the somewhat shortened stem. In order to make possible the conversion of the building from the traditional type to an open-shelf, divisional arrangement, a two-story addition was constructed in the form of a squared U around the sides and rear of the bookstacks. Thus the non-convertible stacks, which had previously extended out at the rear of the building and had thereby been separated from the reading areas, now became the core of the building, their central position providing easily accessible book-storage space.

The new portion of the building contains two group-study rooms, a student typing room, two listening cubicles, the reference office, and the librarian's office. Except for these rooms and the stair well and rest rooms, the new portion of the building is partitionless. The large open areas thus provided on each floor are set up as subject division areas—social

sciences and education on the first floor, and humanities and natural sciences on the second floor. All four division areas are filled with ranges of free-standing double-faced shelves, so placed as to provide numerous open spaces among the ranges. Each such open space contains one or two reading tables with chairs; thus books in all the various subject fields are readily available, while at the same time the students are afforded a considerable amount of privacy. Individual carrel desks are available, both in the divisional areas and in the bookstacks, for graduate students and faculty members who are engaged in research. Included in the educational division are a curriculum laboratory, a textbook collection, and a juvenile collection.

The less frequently used materials in each subject field are shelved in that portion of the central bookstacks immediately adjacent to the appropriate divisional areas. There is no reserve book room; reserve books are kept in their regular classified order on the open shelves. The fourth level of the stacks houses the depository collection of United States documents, while the second level (which lies between the two main floors of the building) contains the depository collection of Louisiana state documents as well as other Louisiana materials.

With the exception of a small auditorium at one end, in the original structure, all of that part of the first floor that extends across the front of the building was divided into a series of offices and classrooms. Removal of the numerous partitions was not feasible; so these

Dr. Watson is Librarian, Northwestern State College of Louisiana.

smaller rooms have for the most part been retained, but have been converted to new uses: a shipping room; a microfilm and microcard reading room; a microfilming laboratory, complete with dark-room; a conference room; a library science classroom, with adjoining office; a staff room; and a North Louisiana archives room. The second floor rooms which previously served as the periodical reading room and the browsing room have been combined into a single, large technical processes room; a private office for the circulation staff has been provided at the side of the charging desk; the former reference room now houses the card catalog, the office of the head of reader services, and a recreational reading area adjoining the humanities division. The third floor, comprising four seminar rooms and a large classroom, remains unchanged. In addition to the rooms and areas already enumerated, there are several large storage closets on each floor, quarters for the janitor, and a machinery room.

Two of the most important features of the building are the lighting and the air-conditioning systems. The fluorescent light fixtures, which are recessed into the ceiling, are placed end-to-end in strips running across the entire width of the building, the strips being three feet apart

on centers; the illumination provided is evenly distributed and shadowless, with an intensity of approximately eighty foot-candles at table top level. The entire first and second floors have been air conditioned. A hydraulic elevator has been installed also.

The building is of modified Tudor architecture, with exterior walls of red brick in blended shades. The interior walls are painted in pastel hues of blue and green; the stair-wells and first floor corridors are enlivened with touches of orange. The concrete floors are covered with asphalt tile, which is so designed as to resemble cork. The old portion of the building and the new have been so completely integrated that it is now difficult to distinguish between the two.

The library furniture and the filing cabinets were supplied by Remington Rand, the free-standing steel stacks and the carrel desks by Estey, and the office furniture by Security.

William H. Jesse, director of libraries, University of Tennessee, assisted with the preliminary plans. Edmon Low, librarian, Oklahoma State University, served as official library consultant throughout the planning and construction stages. E. P. Dobson, of Houston, Texas, was the architect.

Under One Roof

(Continued from page 201)

Equipment contractors

Stacks: Estey Metal Products.

Library furniture: Loan and reference desks, catalogs, tables.

LC shelving: Twombly Associates (Myrtle Desk Company).

Lounge and occasional chairs: International Hotel Supply Company

and New England Contract Furnishings, both Boston, Massachusetts.

Steel furniture: All-Steel Equipment.

Curtains: Edwin Raphael Company; Margeson's, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Picture racks: Nevlen Company, Wakefield, Massachusetts.

Colgate University's New Library: A Dynamic Program

IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND the philosophy of the new Colgate Library, one must first know something about the educational objectives of the University. Colgate seeks to give its students a mastery of the skills of thinking constructively and independently, of expressing their ideas clearly, and of reading critically and appreciatively. It endeavors to give its students an intelligent understanding of the major fields of human knowledge, special and intensive training in one of those fields, and to implant in students the conviction that a liberal education is a continuing process which is never completed, but which must be carried on throughout life if one is to be a responsible member of society.

This very brief statement does not, of course, give all of the objectives, but one can see at once that, at Colgate, the library is of central importance. It must have a dynamic program. It must be a laboratory—a place in which students, instructors, and books come together under pleasant and informal surroundings and under conditions conducive to productive scholarship and intimate faculty-student-librarian relationships.

How can the new library develop such a philosophy and, in fact, become an integral part of the teaching program? Here is just one brief example of how we plan to cooperate with the faculty in broadening the student's educational experience at Colgate.

Mr. Hams is Librarian, Colgate University.

For several years some of us have lamented the fact that science courses tend to emphasize the *differences* among the sciences rather than their *similarities*. When one tries to approach the sciences on a broader basis, it is very difficult to locate the proper material. This is particularly true in colleges maintaining separate departmental libraries. Although the new central library has brought all of the departmental libraries under one roof (with the exception of small science laboratory collections), this is not the entire solution to the problem. A reading room next to stacks shelving the science books now enables us to experiment in new methods of teaching the history of science—a program to show the interrelation of all sciences. In this room will be brought together a collection of books and periodicals that will not only show the interrelation among the various sciences, but also the effect of other disciplines on the sciences and *vice versa*. Here the humanists, the scientists, and librarians will attempt to bridge gaps that never should have existed in the first place. This experiment is so challenging that foundation support has already been obtained.

We present only one example of the dynamic approach to the use of the new library. Expansion of such teaching techniques will be limited only by the unfinished second floor and lack of initiative and imagination on the part of the faculty and library staff.

The design, furnishings, service, and



Colgate University Library

special facilities of the new library are all planned to encourage and broaden the desirable features in our educational program. We hope it will be literally the "cultural center" of the University. Colgate is constantly reviewing the effectiveness of faculty teaching and is attempting to stimulate the intellectual motivation and curiosity of its students. The importance of adequate library service in implementing Colgate's various educational programs is, we believe, self-evident.

Because education should be a continuing process, reading conditions in the new library approximate those our students will experience in their own homes after graduation. College, for some students, offers the last chance to acquire the habit of reading.

And what do the students think of the new library? *The Colgate Maroon*, the campus newspaper, has been lavish in praising the new facilities. Opened in time for the fall semester, 1958, "... returning students," according to one

campus reporter, "first viewed [the library] as a crisp new building, as functional as it is beautiful, a masterpiece of planning. But already [October], after only a few weeks of classes, they are beginning to see it in a much broader perspective. Designed to be the focal point of the entire educational experience of Colgate, the new Library seems destined to become the heart of the University and the core of the Core Curriculum." And, in an editorial: "Certainly we, the students, cannot help but know the value of the magnificent new library. Its facilities represent a great increase in study and research opportunities. . . . From the moment a person walks into the new structure it is obvious to him that it was designed to fill the students' educational needs as completely as possible."

In addition to the colorful decor and lounge-type furniture, the varied general seating facilities, adequate lighting, etc., students mention particularly the beautifully furnished and equipped music room, browsing room, large periodicals alcove,

typing and microfilm rooms, rapid photo-reproduction service, open reference area, science reading room, "coke and smoke" room, loan service for reproductions of famous paintings, conference rooms, and the fact that they can now find books in an open stack library.

If just a few of the building's outstanding features were singled out, note would be made of the flexibility of the modular construction of the building, the convenience of having all principal public and staff functions located on the main floor, and the fact that the building is designed for one-point control. This means that all readers have to use one entrance and exit except, of course, in emergencies. In other words, one cannot by-pass the charging machine! Mention should be made also of the staff-saving possibilities of locating the reserve desk in back of the circulation desk with joint stacks and work room between and the advantages of a paging system that enables us to clear out the building at night and to locate students in emergencies. The simplicity and openness of the entire building probably give it a distinction all its own.

But the most important thing is that the students like the library and its many new services. This is made evident by a 50 per cent increase in use (number of students in the building) and a substantial gain in the circulation of two-week books.

A combination lecture and exhibition room and a faculty lounge, which may be opened to increase the seating capacity of the lecture room from 140 to 165, was finished in April.

The second, or top, floor at present is unfinished. Here will be located the air-conditioned rare book and archives stacks with a joint reading room, six conference-seminar-honors rooms, glass enclosed and open reading areas, more carrells and faculty studies, general stacks, etc.

The dedication of the new Colgate University Library took place on April 13, 1959.

BUILDING DATA¹

Architects: R. B. O'Connor & W. H. Kilham, Jr., New York.

Cost: \$2,200,000 (equipped and furnished).

Book capacity: 400,000 volumes.

Seating capacity: 600.

Number of stories: Four (including one-half of basement).

Overall dimensions: 187' x 125'.

Module size: 22' 8" x 24' 4".

Square footage: 80,155 sq. ft.

Cubage: 902,798 cu. ft.

Structural frame: Reinforced concrete.

Exterior walls: Brick cavity walls up to first floor; stone with aluminum and steel curtain walls above; light-directing glass block in clerestory.

Floors: Vinyl asbestos, asphalt, and cork tile; terrazzo in lobby.

Stacks: Metal; supplier, Remington Rand.

Furniture: Much of it especially designed and made for Colgate; various suppliers.

Illumination: Fluorescent in reading and public areas; Holophane incandescent in stack areas.

Ventilation: Mechanically ventilated, tempered, and humidified. (Refrigeration can be added for complete air conditioning.)

Heating: Forced hot water.

¹ The second floor will not be completed at this time. However, all data are based upon the building as originally designed.

Kent State University Library Expanded by Addition

IN SEPTEMBER 1958, the doors to the new addition of the Kent State University Library in Kent, Ohio, were opened, and more than \$1,500,000 worth of service was made available to students and faculty. It was this concept of service about which all plans were formulated, about which the building was constructed, and about which the library is being operated.

The plant itself is a modern structure, symmetrical and uncluttered. Far from being accidental, this appearance is the result of a countless number of hours of consultation between head librarian John B. Nicholson, Jr. and the architects Fulton, Krinsky, and DeLaMotte of Cleveland, Ohio.

Prior to his meeting with the architects, Mr. Nicholson visited a large number of well-known university libraries to determine not only which features of those libraries would be especially desirable at Kent, but also which have been troublesome, and would best be avoided. Mr. Nicholson's efforts in this direction, coupled with his already vast knowledge of the subject in general, have resulted in the erection of a structure which is among the finest of its kind anywhere.

The addition itself is exactly as wide as the old library, 130 feet, and is 155 feet in length. Ceiling height of the first floor is ten feet, but on the second and third floors it is nine feet and six inches.

This article is based on an interview with John B. Nicholson, Jr., Librarian, Kent State University, and is published with his permission.

In all, the addition will have a total floor space of approximately 60,000 square feet. This represents a 300 per cent increase in space which is available at the present time. The new area will provide room for more than 550,000 additional books. These, when added to the 165,000 currently in the stacks, will bring the grand total of volumes to 715,000. An appropriation of \$80,000 has already been approved for book purchases during the first year. The seating capacity, now 300, will be increased to 1,100, and will consist of 175 single-place seats and 1,225 four- and six-place seats.

The more than three hundred windows of the three-story addition are of the heat-refracting type. These windows permit maximum utilization of natural light but at the same time reduce by approximately 33 per cent the heat therefrom. The low-level-brightness lighting is provided by 2,325 fluorescent light tubes which are ceiling-recessed, and which provide optimum lighting for reading. To insure over-all comfort, the entire building is air-conditioned.

The 20,000 square feet of the first floor is covered by terrazzo, except that the circulation area has cork tile flooring. On this floor are located the library staff offices, a technical processes area, the circulation department, the main card catalog, a special collections room, and a 108-seat lounge. The lounge is furnished with single- and double-place seats, a hi-fi set, a radio, television set, and a tape recorder.

A unique method is employed to control the sound in the lounge area. Known

as the intermittent-sound system, it operates on the theory that a person unconsciously adjusts the volume of his voice to equal the volume of any other noises present so that he may be heard. Following this principle, then, music is played at short intervals throughout the day. When the music is played, those present adjust their voices so as to be heard above the sound of the music; when the music stops, the volume of the voice is lowered because there is less noise to overcome in order to be heard. By controlling the volume of the music, one can thus control the general volume of the speaking voices in a given area over a given period of time, for it is the volume of the music that establishes the pattern originally.

With the addition to the library, the system of operation is changed from the

functional to the subject division system. The subject division system lends itself more directly to satisfying the needs—both present and contemplated—of the university. Each of the three divisions is allotted an entire floor, and in each division are found all materials and services related to it.

The social studies division occupies the second floor. Here the floor tile is a light brown, and the stacks a suede brown. On the third floor is the humanities division. The tile on the floor is a light green, and the stacks are a matching seafoam blue. One of the main features of the third floor are the four soundproof listening rooms for the use of those who wish to use recordings. The science and technology division occupies the old portion of the library.

(Continued on page 234)

Voltaire in Leningrad

"In three large Russian cities—Kiev, Moscow, and Leningrad—I visited both libraries and universities. I was not prepared by what I had read previously for what I was to see. The libraries and universities were filled, with men and women of all ages, but, for the most part, with young men and women deeply and seriously engaged in intellectual and scientific endeavor. It was a revelation to look into great reading rooms and to see every seat taken at every table and to observe that others were waiting to fill vacancies as fast as they occurred. It was a unforgettable experience to walk through the stacks and see students and librarians, as thick almost as ants, at work on amazing collections of books, including many present-day American writers in English-language editions.

"I asked in the vast Leningrad Public Library if I might see a collection of which the library was especially proud. In less time than it takes to tell it, I was surrounded by the magnificent library gathered through his life time by Voltaire. When I asked if I might look at a book particularly treasured among those historic volumes, the cooperative custodian of the collection took down several and handed to me the first posthumous volume of Helvetius, printed in London in 1774. Almost every page bore interlinings and marginal notes in ink in the hand of the great philosopher. On the first flyleaf was the French (*'Si Dieu n'existait pas il faudrait l'inventer'*) as written out by Voltaire for these words: 'If God did not exist He would have to be invented.' I do not need to tell you how astonished I was that this book with this inscription should have been chosen by a librarian in Communist Russia in fulfillment of my request."—*Irving Dilliard, from a speech delivered at Mount Holyoke College.*

Space Problems of Large (General) Research Libraries: Report of a Meeting

1. *Purpose of the Meeting.*¹ The meeting had been called to obtain discussion of the space problems of large (general) research libraries by the librarians of a number of such institutions which have acute problems resulting from approaching exhaustion of storage space for their collections. It was hoped that this discussion might result in a pooling of ideas and possibly some agreement as to the kind of studies which may be expected to produce useful results toward the solution of these problems. Among the participants were several who had developed proposals for studies of this kind. Two of these (identified as proposals by Universities A and B) had been reproduced in slightly abridged form and distributed to the participants in advance. Two others (identified as proposals of Universities C and D) were presented orally at the meeting. Synopses of these proposals are presented in the Appendix. In addition, a working paper, which presented the problem, listed the various approaches to solutions of the problem, and raised a series of questions regarding the solutions, had been distributed in advance of the meeting.

2. *Procedure.* By a procedure for developing the discussion which had been outlined in advance of the meeting, each participant was given an opportunity to present his preferred project for a study looking to the solution of the space problems of large (general) research libraries. Each proposal was discussed in detail upon presentation. This procedure occupied the entire first day of the meeting and most of the morning ses-

sion of the second day. Thereafter, in order to assure that no important topic had been neglected, the meeting reviewed the questions posed by the working paper.

3. *Reaction to the Proposals of Universities A, B, C, and D.*

a) *Proposal of University A.* It seemed to be generally agreed that the study embodied in this proposal holds much promise for producing results of significance and potential general applicability.

b) *Proposal of University B.* It appeared to be the general feeling that, because the space problem is created by the less frequently used material, and because such material does not, by definition, warrant expensive treatment, it is not to be expected that engineering solutions in terms of mechanical coding and handling systems can be expected to reduce costs. While it was agreed that engineering talent should be brought to the design and construction of book-storage buildings and of the equipment for book storage, yet it was felt that the development of special mechanisms for particular applications should be conducted only when those applications can be sufficiently envisioned as to be compatible with the economic feasibilities.

c) *Proposal of University C.* The orally presented description of the current operation and effects of its compact collection by University C created much interest and received considerable attention from the participants. It appeared to be the consensus that this experiment, and the proposal to improve the rationale underlying it, holds much promise for useful results.

d) *Proposal of University D.* Miniaturization (through the substitution of microtexts for full-size publications) offers an attractive solution to the space problem, and the group was much interested in this proposal. However, it appeared to be the consensus that the proposal does not offer a clear issue to determine the value of miniaturization for space-saving. While effecting savings of space

¹Held at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., October 27-28, 1958. Participants were Donald Coney (University of California), Verner W. Clapp (Council on Library Resources, Inc., serving as Chairman), William S. Dix (Princeton University, Oct. 27 only), Edward G. Freehafer (New York Public Library), Herman H. Fussler (University of Chicago), Lorena A. Garloch (University of Pittsburgh), David A. Jonah (Brown University), Richard H. Logsdon (Columbia University), John H. Ottemiller (Yale University), Rutherford E. Rogers (Library of Congress), Laurence B. Heilprin and Melville J. Ruggles (Council on Library Resources, Inc.) joined the group for lunch on October 27, at which time Dr. Heilprin presented a statement on the application of the techniques of operations research to the library space problem.

in one library through miniaturizing an important segment of the collections, it would create space problems in nine other libraries by providing them with material which they would otherwise not procure or be unlikely to procure. In other words, the proposal mixes issues of space-saving with those of cooperative acquisition. If a subject field were chosen in which all ten libraries were now collecting extensively, the issue of space-saving could be sharpened.

4. Summary of Discussion.

a) It was agreed that there is no single perfect solution to the space problems of the large (general) research libraries. It was further agreed that the space problem and the search-for-comprehensiveness problem are opposite sides of the same coin: it is the desire to be comprehensive which produces the space problem; and to the extent that comprehensiveness can be provided by methods other than local acquisition and storage, the storage problem will be solved. But, until better methods for reaching comprehensiveness offer than are presently available, local acquisition and storage will be necessary and the space problem will be pressing.

b) Accordingly, as an aid to local solutions of the space problem, it would be extremely valuable to bring together the results of experiments and studies toward the solution of the problem, a guide or manual to what is known on the matter, including valid data for comparison of various alternatives. Such a manual should include:

i) A statement of the criteria developed through various studies for distinguishing a "working collection" from a "compact" collection, taking into consideration differences between various subjects, various forms of material, and various conditions of use; viewing the possibilities of differentiation as to collections of immediate and remote access; and taking into consideration the question of the number and location of copies of material of little or of merely archival importance.

ii) Description of methods which have been used for implementation of such criteria; their application at the hands of librarians alone and or with the assistance of scholars and operations research special-

ists; the questions of cataloging and de-cataloging for a "working" and "compact" collection, and problems of record-changing generally; best methods of compact storage in terms of building design, book-storage equipment, shelf-arrangement, conveyor, and call systems, relationship to the "working collection," etc.; what bibliographic and other arrangements are available to compensate for loss of immediacy; what material may be miniaturized under what conditions; how "deferred acquisition" (through access to a copy available for purchase if and when needed) can be effected.

iii) Data on the results of actual demonstrations of differentiation of collections into "working" and "compact" groups which might indicate effectiveness of the criteria of selection and of the mechanisms of implementation; records of use; consumer reaction; efficacy of methods for compensation for loss of browsing; the compensatory value of bibliographies and catalogs; the larger bearing of these findings on the question of the optimum size of a research library having specific responsibilities.

c) It was agreed that it is not necessary to attempt to reach a universal, generally applicable solution immediately. Rather, experimentation in particular institutions can be very instructive. ("We have been living on other people's brains for a long time"—Coney.) Consequently, a series of projects is needed.

d) It was pointed out that all proposals for solution of the space problem lead to less accessibility for certain portions of the collections. It was pointed out in return that, in spite of this fact, all such proposals lead to greater comprehensiveness.

e) In addition to the material suggested for inclusion in the suggested guide or manual, other topics which it would be useful to explore would include:

i) What collections now exist which, though not comprehensive in their subjects, are yet able to support 70-90 per cent of the advanced research in those subjects efficiently? Are there such collections; would an examination of them provide assistance toward determining the criteria mentioned in b) i) above?

ii) What are the factors affecting the efficiency of large (general) research libraries? It is known that for much material of common availability, it is inefficient to seek it in a large library. But for less common material, it is much more efficient to find it, albeit laboriously, in a large library at hand than to have to go 3,000 miles for it.

iii) Is the "ever-normal-granary" concept supportable for a large (general) research library?

f) Certain other suggestions for investigation were considered but it was felt that their adoption should be deferred, e.g.:

i) A proposal for a "weeding authority," which would roam through large research libraries and, endowed with authority de-

rived from joint sponsorship, would recommend consolidation of collections, transfers of materials to central storage warehouses, etc.

ii) The development of national responsibilities of a cooperative storage library (such as MILC, which has already undertaken certain nation-wide responsibilities on behalf of the ARL).

iii) Development of a national pool of master sources of material to be held available for "deferred acquisition," for example by acquiring in the national interest the stock of certain commercial organizations.

iv) A study of the cost and efficiency of the operation of departmental as opposed to central libraries.

Appendix

Synopses of Proposals for Studies Looking to Solution of Space Problems Submitted by Four Universities

A. *University A.* This study would—

1. Seek criteria with which to identify, within the university's collections, those books (say 500,000-750,000 in number) which, because of intrinsic importance, subject matter, authorship, recency, frequency of use, or for other reasons, might be expected to serve as a "working collection" which might satisfy all of the curricular and a very high proportion of the research needs. It is assumed that this "working collection" would be given space of easy access and would be organized (both as to shelf-arrangement and as to conditions of cataloging) in the manner which now in general applies to the entire collection. It is assumed that the remainder of the collection would thereupon be placed in compact storage in space of less accessibility. Among the questions which require to be studied for the purpose of establishing and applying the criteria for identifying the "working collection" would be: What differences in criteria would apply to the literatures of different subjects? What differences would apply to different forms of material, e.g., monographs, serials, government documents, older books, current books? What emphases would develop as the result of the

university's program of teaching and/or research? What mechanisms would be employed for implementing the criteria currently, viz. toward maintaining the "working collection" at a stable level? What mechanisms of record keeping (cataloging, shelf-listing, etc.) would permit the most convenient transfer from the "working collection" to the remainder collection (and in some cases in a reverse direction)?

2. Study the conditions of storage, organization, and use of the compact collection, so as to derive maximum advantage from its compactness with a minimum of loss from its diminished accessibility. Topics which would need to be studied fall under the following heads:

Physical factors: The most effective forms of shelf-arrangement, storage-equipment, conveyors, call-systems, etc.; space-relationships to the "working collection"; potential use of miniaturization (through microfilming, etc.); relationships with cooperative storage-library collections; efficient building size for the compact-storage space.

Bibliographical factors: Questions as to the kind of cataloging required both to make the collection serviceable in its new arrange-

ment and to compensate for the diminished physical accessibility—including questions of descriptive cataloging, subject cataloging, possible need for a classed catalog, use of bibliographies, etc.; other methods for compensating for diminished physical accessibility; the question of record-changing.

Factors of administration and interlibrary cooperation: Service requirements; cost of administration; savings in cost over current practice; implications for interlibrary cooperation.

B. University B. This study seeks to achieve the objective of housing each item in the university's collections in the cheapest possible space, subject nevertheless to maximum availability. The study would be conducted under the direction of a policy group by a project director and staff with the assistance of two engineering groups which would have responsibility for studies as follows:

1. A systems engineering group would explore: methods for moving (library) materials; methods of machine coding and their applications to storage and movement of library materials; systems of automatic control; feasibility of applications of new methods and structural arrangements to efficient library storage.

2. A design engineering group would: provide designs for the equipment proposed by the systems engineering group, and where feasible construct model or prototype operations; make preliminary designs for and evaluate effectiveness of various new kinds of library storage structures; provide comparisons in terms of initial cost, maintenance and operation costs, space utilization and service to users as between various types of conventional and alternative methods of storage and handling for library materials.

C. University C. which has nearly exhausted the capacity of its three and one-half million-volume library, is meeting the storage problem by (a) cutting back on current acquisitions so as to eliminate items of doubtful value, unneeded duplicates and materials not in scope; (b) working through its collections subject by subject so as to discard materials of less value, replace with microtext those materials for which this may be done effectively, and transfer to a compact storage collection those items which should

be retained locally but which may be assigned to a location of inferior physical accessibility. Since 1952 it has transferred books to this compact collection at the rate which is now 20,000 volumes a year. But the University is dissatisfied (a) with the rate of transfer, (b) with its knowledge of the basis on which such transfers are made and (c) with its knowledge of the effects of its procedures in terms of both efficiency of operation and of service to users. It consequently proposes a three-year concentrated program sufficiently well guided and controlled so as to make it possible to secure valid data which would be useful not only to the University but to other libraries also, of the following kinds: Data for improving the criteria of selection for compact storage to be applied to various types of material, both old and current, these to be sought in consultation with the faculty; data on frequency of use of various types of material; data with which to test the "ever-normal-granary" assumption which underlies the present operation; data with which to estimate the optimum size of collection for a university of this character; data on the relationship of the cataloging apparatus both to the working and to the compact collection; the use of subject cataloging, etc.; data, to be collected as a result of questionnaires and interviews from faculty and graduate students, as to use of catalogs, bibliographies, browsing, etc.

D. University D. This study proposes to reduce to microtext a significant segment (covering one field of study) in the library of one of the professional schools of the University in an effort to ascertain the effects in terms of: Savings in cost of storage; costs of microcopying and of the equipment needed to use microcopies; effects on consumers and consumer-reaction; adjustments required in terms of physical arrangements, bibliographical arrangements (cataloging, classification, indexing, etc.); comparisons between various forms of microtext and the reading equipment therefor; other factors (e.g., copyright) involved.

Because the cost of microcopying would exceed savings in storage costs when performed by and for one institution alone, the proposal provides that nine other libraries would be provided with copies of the microtext involved in the project.

New LSU Library

(Continued from page 196)

first day of classes. The staff members in all areas were alert to the numerous questions of location which would be asked, and, identified by small plastic name tags, they were on hand to give what help was needed. From the vantage point of only a couple of months' experience we think the students and faculty found their way with remarkable ease. Naturally this was gratifying to watch.

The L.S.U. Library is big and bright, convenient and comfortable. It has a floor plan which merits study,² and it has a plan of operation which may be of interest elsewhere. The most important thing about it, however, is not its size but the flexible, adaptable quality of its interior, and this characteristic is of use in buildings a tenth the size or three times as big.

Such a building does not just happen. It is the result of much thought on the part of many people over many months. University faculty and administration considered various library possibilities for more than a decade. In 1951 the

Louisiana legislature appropriated \$3,500,000 to build it. Even before that consultants, Angus Sneed Macdonald and Keves D. Metcalf, had given advice. The firm of Bodman and Murrell and Smith, known for some time as outstanding Baton Rouge architects were chosen, along with their associates, Post and Harelson, to design the building. Visits were made by architects and library and university personnel to several buildings around the country. Everything possible was done to call on expert advice, and at every stage the library was consulted and was kept informed of all decisions. At all times the library administration was able to make its wishes known—and in almost all cases its wishes became those of the architects and the university. At least the three essential groups knew each other's viewpoint and differences could be resolved or accepted.

While it cannot be assumed that Louisiana State University has perfected its library service, it is safe to say that its new library is a distinguished one which was planned with care and which by design can be altered as new needs arise or new approaches are suggested.

² ACRL Library Building Plans Institute. "Proceedings of the Meetings At . . . Rosemont College, July 3, 1955." Edited by Walter W. Wright. Chicago: ACRL, 1956. (ACRL Monograph Number 15), pp. 146-153.

Missouri Medical Library

(Continued from page 209)

tive and efficient place. The effective use of color on walls, ceilings, floors, and furniture is a major factor in creating the comfortable and alive feeling in the library. The use of the collection, oral and written comments by staff, faculty,

and students, and the day-to-day activities of the library staff, all emphasize the advantages of the new quarters. It is heartening to see the library become such an active part of Missouri's new Medical Center.

ACRL Meeting

AN IMPRESSIVE ROSTER of experts will present a panel discussion, "The Program of the Federal Government in Education and Research" at ACRL's membership meeting in Washington on the evening of Tuesday, June 23. Senator Jacob K. Javits will speak on international aspects of the program. Its national aspects will be discussed from the legislative viewpoint by Congressman Carl Elliott and from the viewpoint of the executive department by Elliot Richardson, assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Herry C. Kelley, assistant director for scientific personnel and education of the National Science Foundation, will talk on "Developments in Science and Technology." Moderator for the panel will be William S. Dix, librarian of Princeton University.

ACRL's College Library Section and Jun-

ior College Libraries Section will produce a joint program on the afternoon of Friday, June 26. It too will be a panel discussion, this one on "Teaching Students to Use the Library." Participants will be Virginia Clark, assistant librarian, Wright Junior College, Chicago, speaking on "Library Orientation: Whose Responsibility?" William J. Quinly, director of audio-visual service at Florida State University, speaking on "Audio-Visual Aids for Library Instruction"; H. Vail Deale, director of libraries, Beloit College, speaking on "Classroom Instruction in the Use of the Library"; and Morrison C. Haviland, director of libraries, University of Vermont, speaking on "Why Bother?" Philip Bradshaw, assistant professor of English at the University of Florida, will be moderator. The Junior College Libraries Section plans a luncheon at 12:30 the same day.

OPEN MEETINGS

ACRL MEMBERSHIP MEETING: Tuesday, June 23, 8:30 p.m.

Section Meetings:

College Libraries Section and Junior College Libraries Section: joint meeting, Friday, June 26, 4:30 p.m.

Junior College Libraries Section: luncheon meeting, Friday, June 26, 12:30 p.m.

Rare Books Section: Wednesday, June 24, 4:30 p.m.

Subject Specialists Section: Thursday, June 25, 10:00 a.m.

Art Librarians Sub-Section: Wednesday, June 24, 10:00 a.m.; luncheon meeting, 12:30 p.m.

Teacher Education Libraries Section: Friday, June 26, 10:00 a.m.

University Libraries Section: Wednesday, June 24, 4:30 p.m.

at Washington

Fresh from their three-day pre-conference program in Charlottesville the members of the Rare Books Section will meet Wednesday afternoon, June 24, for a program at the Folger Shakespeare Library. C. Waller Barrett will speak on "The Motivations and Directions of a Private Collector Assembling Materials for an Institutional Library." The meeting will be followed by a cocktail party.

George S. Bonn of the Science and Technology Division of the New York Public Library will speak to the Subject Specialists Section at its meeting the morning of Thursday, June 25. The section's new sub-section of art specialists will hold its first meeting on Wednesday, June 24, at the Freer Gallery with Kyle Morris of Sandak, Inc. as speaker. The meeting will be followed by a luncheon at Washington's famed Cosmos Club.

Earle T. Hawkins, president of the Mary-

land State Teachers College at Towson, will speak to the Teacher Education Libraries Section on "What Is Happening to Teacher Education and Its Implications for Our Libraries." Felix E. Hirsch, chairman of ACRL's Committee on Standards, will discuss the standards recently approved by ACRL under the title "Significance of the New College Library Standards."

Carl W. Hintz, chairman of the University Libraries Section will preside at a program Wednesday afternoon, June 24, entitled "The Professional Association and Sound Management." Frank Lundy, director of libraries of the University of Nebraska, will speak on "Philosophical Concepts of Professional Organization." Ralph W. McComb, librarian of Pennsylvania State University, will speak on "The Professional Organization and Management."

CLOSED MEETINGS

ACRL Committee Meetings:

Advisory Committee on Cooperation with Educational and Professional Organizations: Thursday, June 25, 10:00 a.m.

Committee to Explore the Relationship Between the Law Library and the General Library of a University: Friday, June 26, 4:30 p.m.

Committee on Foundation Grants: Thursday, June 25, 10:00 a.m.

Nominating Committee: Wednesday, June 24, 10:00 a.m.

Committee on Organization: Thursday, June 25, 8:30 a.m.; Friday, June 26, 4:30 p.m.

Publications Committee: Friday, June 26, 10:00 a.m.

Committee on Standards: Wednesday, June 24, 8:30 a.m.

State Representatives: Wednesday, June 24, 8:30 a.m.

Section Committee Meetings:

Executive Committee, Subject Specialists Section: Wednesday, June 24, 4:30 p.m.

Research Committee, University Libraries Section: Thursday, June 25, 8:30 a.m.

Steering Committee, University Libraries Section: Wednesday, June 24, 8:30 a.m.

ad hoc Committee on Urban University Libraries, University Libraries Section, Wednesday, June 24, 10:00 a.m.

Board of Directors Meetings:

Wednesday, June 24, 10:00 a.m.; Friday, June 26, 10:00 a.m.

News from the Field

ACQUISITIONS, GIFTS, COLLECTIONS

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY has opened its unique library of 20,000 volumes on the Bible to visitors and tourists in New York City. The library has long been accessible to scholars, clergymen, and others interested in the society's publishing and translation projects. It is located in New York's famed Bible House, Park Avenue and 57th Street. Doors are open to the public from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Mondays through Fridays, with legal holidays excepted.

PAPERS OF JOHN HAY (1838-1905), poet, historian, and diplomat, have been presented to the John Hay Library of Brown University by his grandson, the Honorable John Hay Whitney. The gift comprises about 4,500 items including correspondence with leading political and literary figures, touching all phases of Hay's career.

CLARK UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, Worcester, Mass., has received a collection, totaling 142 volumes, of writings by John Buchan, noted Scottish writer and one-time Governor General of Canada. The donor is Archibald Hanna, Jr., curator of the Western Americana and Benjamin Franklin Collections at the Yale University Library. Mr. Hanna, a 1939 Clark graduate, has published a bibliography of Buchan's works.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES have been presented with a significant collection of the writings of Winston Churchill, and related works. The collection of more than two hundred items comprises primarily first editions. Many books are autographed by Sir Winston. Other materials include galley proofs, articles, and books about the English statesman, and other memorabilia. The gift was made by Daniel Longwell, of Neosho, Mo., a member of the Columbia College Class of 1922.

THE EAST ASIATIC LIBRARY of Columbia University has recently benefited by several gifts of materials and money:

Toyonobu Domen and Kensuke Matano of Tokyo, former Columbia students, have established a fund to buy contemporary Japanese books.

Chikuma Shobo, a Japanese publisher, has

donated a ninety-eight volume set of *Gendai Nihon bungaku zenshu*, containing writings of outstanding Japanese authors in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Chinese periodicals, pamphlets and books have been given by Dr. Hu Shih, director of the Academia Sinica in Formosa.

Mrs. Robert Irtmann has donated four rubbings taken from historical monuments in China and seventeen issues of *Ching-pao*, a Peking gazette of Imperial Court events in the 1870's.

Professor Donald H. Shively of the University of California at Berkeley has given more than three hundred volumes on Japanese language, literature, art, and history. Also included are rare Japanese books on Sinology published in China in 1942-43.

An anonymous benefactor has created an acquisitions fund to purchase rare Oriental imprints.

THE NUCLEUS of a collection of Wallace Stevens' poetry and letters has been given to Dartmouth College Library by Donald B. Hopkins, a New York advertising executive and alumnus of 1926, and his wife. The collection establishes a memorial for his late son, Nathaniel R. Hopkins, II, class of 1954.

THE FIRST PRINTED EDITION in Yiddish of a Pentateuch (The Five Books of Moses) together with the Five Scrolls (Megilloth) and Prophetic Readings (Haphtaroth) has been donated to the library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America by Michael M. Zagavski of New York, a collector of rare books and art objects. Translated by Michael Adam and Paul Fagius, the publisher, the book was printed in 1544 in Constance, Germany. Only four copies are known to exist. The new acquisition, well preserved in a leather binding dated 1559, is the only copy known in the United States.

THE LIBRARY of the Nebraska State Historical Society has received manuscript collections of Dr. Louise Pound, James E. Lawrence, George Harrison Gilmore, the Milldale Ranch Company, and George and Wendell Berge. Dr. John E. Gilmore, donor of his father's collection, gave a \$2,000 fellowship for its study.

A COLLECTION of Americana has been

presented to Stanford University Library by Elmer E. Robinson, former mayor of San Francisco. Valued at \$9,000, it includes letters from nine Presidents and other national political figures as well as material relating to California.

AVERELL HARRIMAN, former governor of New York, has given Syracuse University an estimated 500,000 public and private papers of his administration together with \$65,000 for a study of his four-year term. The library will receive \$25,000 of this gift to pay costs of organizing and cataloging the 450 file drawers of material.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LIBRARY has acquired the collection of little magazines assembled over the last twenty years by Dr. Marvin Sukov, Minneapolis psychiatrist. Consisting of more than 700 titles and 10,620 issues of English-language periodicals issued in the United States, the British Commonwealth, and elsewhere, the Sukov Collection has been described by Frederick J. Hoffman as being as complete a collection of significant titles as any in existence and the most important of its kind held by a university library.

BUILDINGS

PLANS to expand the building of the University of Missouri Library have been approved. The project will be financed by \$3,500,000 raised by a state-wide bond issue. The addition of modular construction will consist of five floors with a net area of approximately 112,000 square feet. The present building, constructed in two stages in 1914 and 1936, has a net area of 63,000 square feet.

When remodeled, the library will have open stacks interspersed with reading areas and reference facilities. The building will have a capacity of almost 1,300,000 volumes and accommodations for 3,000 readers. It will provide 100 faculty studies, 400 carrels and 35 seminar rooms. The entire building will be air-conditioned. At least two years will be required to complete the new construction. The reorganized library will continue to house the State Historical Society and its library.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Columbus, is in the midst of a \$225,000 library expansion program. It is designed

to double the size of Fant Memorial Library and permit reorganization of departments and services.

PIUS XII MEMORIAL LIBRARY was dedicated at Saint Francis College, Loretto, Pa., on May 2. It fulfills the institution's desire for a modern, fire-proof building to replace Padua Hall which was destroyed by fire last year. The present 35,000-volume collection consists almost entirely of volumes donated to replace the 45,000 that were burned.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH LIBRARY has created an open stack area for student and faculty browsing in the basement of the Cathedral of Learning. The additional space was once occupied by a cafeteria. It has a capacity for 110,000 volumes.

WINGATE COLLEGE, Wingate, N. C., has a new library building. Designed by architect J. Norman Pease, Jr., it can seat 300 readers and shelve 50,000 volumes in a three-tier stack.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO has offered to construct quarters for the famed Sutro collection if the State of California agrees to its proposal. The collection, valued at \$2,000,000, has been stored in the basement of the San Francisco Public Library for forty years. Lack of adequate facilities has resulted in damage to many valuable books.

Under the plan proposed by the university, the 100,000 rare volumes would remain the property of the state library system and would be staffed by state personnel. The library, to be constructed above the university's Gleason Library at a cost of \$75,000 to \$100,000, would be open to the public at no charge. No rental fee would be charged by the Jesuit college.

GRANTS

THE COUNCIL ON LIBRARY RESOURCES, INC., has made \$50,000 grant to Yale University to seek a method of controlling space problems of large research libraries. The Yale study will be under the general supervision of John H. Otemiller, associate university librarian. The report, due in approximately three years, is expected to be of use to other librarians faced with expanding collections and limited space.

The traditional solution to this problem is construction of ever more and larger library buildings, involving costs that are increasingly difficult to justify. Intermediate methods include weeding of material of little usefulness, space-reduction through micro-filming and other minaturizing methods, reduction of duplication among libraries by cooperative purchasing, and compact storage in industrial-type warehouses in low rental areas.

The Yale study is directed to the Selective Book Retirement Program, a variant of the compact-storage type of solution. It is based on the possibility of retiring from existing collections as many volumes each year as are acquired during the same year. Thus space requirements could be maintained at a fixed point. The program is attempting to identify books of lesser usefulness so that they may be stored under the most economical conditions.

The study will attempt to ascertain whether valid criteria, to be developed in consultation with the faculty, can be found for identifying types of books in each subject that can be so treated, and what the effects will be on faculty and graduate student research and on undergraduate student use of the library.

Another aspect of the space problems of large research libraries will be investigated by the University of Chicago, which has received a grant of \$84,000 from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., "to study the scope and characteristics of the library materials required to support a high level of teaching and research." The study, which is expected to require about one year, will include collecting data on the frequency of past use of books in perhaps as many as twenty different fields; an analysis of past and current patterns of use; invitations to panels of experts to assess selected lists of titles in their fields as to probable importance or desired levels of accessibility; and a scientific check of the habits of browsing to give some indication of the patterns of use of research materials by readers consulting books directly at the shelves. Herman H. Fussler, director of the University of Chicago Library states that "if valid distinctions of the actual or potential value to teaching and research can be made about

books and documents, there may be very important modifications in the space requirements of research libraries and increased flexibility in the physical or other means by which such materials may be organized for use without impairing the scholar's basic access to research materials."

THE ROLE of the independent historical society in today's world will be studied by Walter Muir Whitehill under a \$20,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources. The study will consider the status, problems, and prospects of privately supported or controlled historical societies, with emphasis on their functions as important research institutions. When completed, it is expected to point out the contribution such societies have made to the cultural life of the United States during the past 150 years, and to provide a basis for closer collaboration among societies as well as a basis for strengthening themselves financially. Mr. Whitehill is director and librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. His study is expected to result in a book-length report that will be published.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY has received from the Rockefeller Foundation a grant of \$75,000 for the acquisition of research materials in support of the university's Southeast Asia program, which was established in 1950 under a five-year Rockefeller Foundation grant. The new grant will enable the library to add to its 30,000-volume Southeast Asia collection rare and costly items, extensive sets, and private libraries which could not be purchased with funds normally available.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, Easton, Pa., has received a \$100,000 grant from the Marquis Foundation, a nonprofit corporation directed by six Lafayette College trustees. The income will be used to improve library services in the college.

THE MIDWEST INTER-LIBRARY CENTER has received a grant of \$19,160 from the National Science Foundation to support the Scientific Journals Center during 1959. The grant will be used to acquire current issues of publications covered by *Chemical Abstracts* and journals listed in *Biological Sciences Serial Publications: A World List, 1950-54* that are not held by any member library of MILC.

PUBLICATIONS

THE AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION has issued the *Index to Religious Periodical Literature, 1957* (1958, 93p., \$20). It covers forty-four periodicals, including many foreign journals. The index is arranged in dictionary form with subjects and authors in one alphabet. Dr. Lucy W. Markley was editor.

College and University Facilities Survey, Part I (Office of Education Circular no. 540) includes among other data the number and costs of academic library buildings completed during 1951-55. These data are arranged by type of institutional control and geographic region. This publication is the first of a five-part survey by the Division of Higher Education. The over-all aim is to present comprehensive and comparative data on all aspects of college and university building programs. Since this first report classifies buildings only by their primary function, it does not reveal how much library space may have been provided in buildings designed largely for other purposes. Data of this kind will appear in Part III of the survey.

IRMA JOHNSON'S *Selected Books and Journals in Science and Engineering* (Technology Monograph, Library Series, No. 1), issued by the Technology Press of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, grew out of a request of the faculty and is intended primarily for undergraduates. The list includes reference works, some treatises and journals. Subject areas covered include those from the physical sciences, mathematics, engineering, biology, and the history of science.

Literary Publishing in America: 1790-1850, by William Charvat, will be published by the University of Pennsylvania Press early this summer. The book comprises the A. S. W. Rosenbach Fellowship in Bibliography Lectures for 1957-58. It will be priced at \$4.50.

PLANS for a third edition of the *Union List of Serials* by the end of 1962 were announced following a meeting of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials held in Chicago on January 29. It is anticipated that an editorial office will be established at the Library of Congress under the general policy direction of the Joint Committee and

the administrative direction of the Library of Congress. The third edition will incorporate the titles and holdings in the second edition and its two supplements into one alphabet. To this more convenient arrangement will be added a substantial amount of new material and many corrections of present holding records will be made. After editorial work on the third edition has been completed it is contemplated that *New Serial Titles* will be enlarged to include pre-1950 serials within the scope of the *Union List of Serials* but not included in the new edition.

MISCELLANEOUS

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION in documentation will be covered in a special session on June 4, 1959, at the Challente-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City following the Special Library Association convention. The meeting is jointly sponsored by Science-Technology, Documentation, Military Librarians, and Metals Divisions of SLA. Emphasis will be placed on library materials not routinely available through commercial sources. There will be no registration fee and advance reservations are not required.

During the morning session representatives of foreign governments will discuss how these materials are put under bibliographic control, announced to the public, and made available. Invitations have been extended to speakers who can cover the documentation activities of Canada, the United Kingdom, Latin America, Turkey, and Japan. The afternoon session will present representatives of American and international organizations concerned with supplying information services to non-American organizations.

THE COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION is offering a half-tuition scholarship to be used at the University of Denver School of Librarianship during the academic year 1959-60. Applicants must be residents of Colorado. Detailed information may be obtained from Virginia Lee Wilcox, librarian, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

THE THIRD ANNUAL Grolier-Americana Scholarships in School Librarianship have been awarded to the Department of Library Science, Montana State College, Bozeman, and Louisiana State University Library School, Baton Rouge. Each of the two \$1,000

awards may be used for more than one student. Students interested in applying for a scholarship should write directly to the schools.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA has named its main library building Walter Library in honor of Frank K. Walter, university librarian and director of the library school until his retirement in 1943. The ceremony was marked by a dinner followed by a Frank K. Walter Lecture by Robert G. Vosper, director of the University of Kansas Libraries. His subject was "Building a Scholarly Collection."

A LEAFLET entitled "Some Needs of the University of Virginia Library" has been prepared by the librarian at the request of the alumni. Among the items are a central stack for Alderman Library, a science-technology library building, and funds for acquisitions in English and Italian literature, Slavic studies, Spanish-American collections, science books for undergraduates, fine arts and architecture, and recreational reading. In each case, estimated costs are specified.

LIBRARIANS who can suggest unusual words and phrases used in their work are invited to send them to John B. Nicholson, Jr., librarian, Kent State University. He hopes to compile an expanded version of his paper "Jargon of Librarianship."

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS will serve as host to the Fourth Seminar on the acquisition of Latin American Library Materials on June 18-19, 1959. The topic for this session will be "Library Support to Latin American Area Studies and Major Subject Interests of Universities and other Learned Institutions." Working papers on the subject will be prepared in advance to provide background information for panel and general discussions. Reports will be made on the progress of various committees established by the previous seminars such as those on cooperative acquisitions, acquisition through exchange, Mexican, Argentine, and Chilean acquisitions, cooperative indexing, and photoduplication. For general information concerning the seminars consult Miss Marietta Daniels, Secretary, Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, Columbus Memorial Library, Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.

THE ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY in Baltimore is offering two \$1,500 scholarships for graduate study in library science. Gift funds from the estate of Mrs. Lucy Stevenson Janney, a resident of Baltimore who died in 1952, will finance the grants. Mrs. Janney bequeathed approximately \$94,000 to the Pratt in memory of her son, Major Robert S. Janney, a bomber pilot killed in action in World War II. Applicants for the scholarships must hold a degree from an accredited university and recipients must agree to accept employment at the Pratt for at least two years following the successful completion of their training at an ALA-accredited library school. Inquiries should be directed to Miss Mary L. Huber, Personnel Officer, Enoch Pratt Free Library, 400 Cathedral Street, Baltimore 1, Maryland. Application deadline is June 1.

THE SCHOLARSHIP LOAN FUND COMMITTEE of the North Carolina Library Association has announced a \$1,000 scholarship which is being made available to North Carolinians for studies in the area of library science. The award, being made by the bookbinding firm of Joseph Ruzicka, Inc., of Greensboro, N.C., and Baltimore, is designed to encourage college graduates to enter the library profession and to assist librarians in furthering their studies. Loans in the amount of \$500 also are available to residents of North Carolina for graduate study in librarianship. Application forms for the scholarship and loans are available from the chairman of the Scholarship Loan Fund of the North Carolina Library Association. Address: Mr. I. T. Littleton, D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N.C. Applications for both scholarship and loans should be submitted by July 1.

WELL OVER 150 librarians from seven midwestern states met at Crawfordsville and Greencastle, Indiana, April 24 and 25 for the fourth annual sessions of the Midwest Academic Librarians Conference. Donald Thompson and the staff of the Wabash College library were hosts at the meetings in Crawfordsville. Russell S. Dozer and the staff of the DePauw University library were hosts at Greencastle.

Informality is the mark of MALC meetings, and the principal program for this

conference was carried out in small discussion groups. Topics discussed were "Instruction in the Use of the Library," "The Sixteenth Edition of Dewey versus Older Editions," "Special Services To Be Offered or Avoided," and "Improvement of Staff Communication." There were, however, two programmed speeches for the meetings. Harold Tribolet, chief of the extra-binding department of R. R. Donnelley and Sons, spoke on "Meet the Vandals: An Introduction to the Problems of Preserving Valuable Books and Documents," and A. W. Crandall, head of the department of History at DePauw, spoke on "A New Approach to Lincoln." At a short business session Russell Dozer was elected chairman for a two-year term. He succeeds H. Vail Deale, librarian of Beloit College. The site of the MALG conference for 1960 will be announced later.

THIRTY-FOUR LIBRARIANS, publishers, and other book specialists met in Chicago April 20 and 21 to "explore some current and anticipated problems in the building of book collections in college libraries." The meeting was called and sponsored by the Council on Library Resources. College librarians present included Douglas W. Bryant, associate director, Harvard University Library; Guy R. Lyle, director of libraries, Emory University; Philip J. McNiff, associate librarian, Harvard College Library; Charles B. Shaw, librarian, Swarthmore College; Rolland C. Stewart of the General Library of the University of Michigan; Frederick H. Wagman, director, General Library of the University of Michigan; Lee C. Brown, head librarian, Pennsylvania Military College; Wen-Chao Chen, librarian, Kalamazoo College; H. Vail Deale, director of libraries, Beloit College; Mrs. Patricia B. Knapp, executive secretary and librarian, Monteith College of Wayne State University; Newton F. McKeon, Jr., director of the library, Amherst College; William B. Meredith, in charge of acquisitions, Dartmouth College; Norman Earl Tanis, librarian, Henry Ford Community College; Eileen Thornton, librarian, Oberlin College; Daniel J. Reed, director of libraries, University of Detroit. Others present included Frank L. Schick, Library Services Branch of the U. S. Office of Education, David H. Clift, executive director of ALA,

and Richard B. Harwell, executive secretary of ACRL. Chairman of the meeting was Verner Clapp, president of the Council on Library Resources, Inc.

Primary topics for consideration were the need for a revised list of basic books for college libraries and the need for a continuing guide to current books useful and desirable for college and university librarians. There was full and lively discussion of the desirability of such publications and of possible means of bringing about their existence. Experts from public libraries, library schools, the ALA Publishing Department, the R. R. Bowker Company, and the H. W. Wilson Company contributed direct and pertinent background to the discussions.

There was a consensus that a new basic list is desirable and will be highly useful and that a book selection tool for use by college libraries should be provided as a basis of keeping the basic list up-to-date as well as for serving as a guide to current acquisitions. Some specific proposals for the accomplishment of segments of the overall project were made, but there was no immediate agreement on the efficacy of any single such proposal. This was planned as an exploratory meeting. Further consideration of the proposals will be made as soon as an edited copy of the typescript of the meetings is available.

ALA REPRESENTATIVES at recent collegiate ceremonies were HAZEL S. JOHNSON, librarian, Grambling College, at the inauguration of Thomas Winston Cole as president of Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, March 22; RUSSELL S. DOZER, librarian, DePauw University, at the dedication of the Lilley Library, Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, April 11; LEWIS C. BRANSCOMB, ACRL President and director, Ohio State University Libraries, at the dedication of the University Library, Colgate University, April 13; FANT H. THORNLEY, director, Birmingham (Alabama) Public Library, at the inauguration of Leslie Stephen Wright as president of Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama, April 21; and ROBERT L. ENEQUIST, librarian, Wagner College, at the inauguration of Mason Welch Gross as president of Rutgers University, May 6.

Personnel

BENJAMIN B. RICHARDS became librarian and professor of library science at Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, January 1.

He moved to Emporia from Galesburg, Illinois, where he had been librarian at Knox College since 1946.



Benjamin B. Richards

Bill Richards takes to his new job an enviable combination of administrative ability, technical and humanistic background, and personal drive. He has a strong conviction of

the values of librarianship, of books as its instruments, service as its medium, and ideas as its product. The strength of his convictions leads to forcefulness in his personality and effectiveness in his work. He is a librarian—no mere bookman, no mere administrator, but an uncommon blending of the worth of both. At Knox he was notably successful in extending the program of the library till it permeated all aspects of campus life.

A native of Dubuque, Bill is definitely, though hardly typically, a product of the Midwest. His regionalism shines in his determination to create better libraries and finer librarianship. It is reflected in his down-to-earth, common-sense, corn-fed personality and echoed in his accent. He will be at home in Kansas, and he will enjoy its professional opportunities, as wide and as promising as its landscape.

Bill has successive degrees (A.B., A.B.L.S., M.A.) from Iowa State Teachers College, Western Reserve, and the Claremont Graduate School. After wartime service in the Navy, and during his stay at Knox, he completed course work for a doctorate in library science at the University of Chicago. He is a past chairman of ACRL's College Libraries Section and is presently a member of the ACRL Grants Committee. In 1957 he was chairman for the Midwest Academic Librarians Conference. While at Knox he

was the editor of *The Stepladder*, a national poetry quarterly. The Henry E. Huntington Library published in 1956 his editing of *California Gold Rush Merchant: The Journal of Stephen Chapin Davis*.

Bill began his library career, like so many other librarians, as a student assistant. Twenty years later, in his second post as chief librarian and with a teen-age daughter of his own, he retains a remarkable understanding of students as the primary patrons of his library.—Richard B. Harwell.

To the directorship of the Midwest Inter Library Center, which he will assume on July 15, GORDON WILLIAMS brings numerous native talents which a variety of experience has developed, so that he seems a "natural" for this demanding position. Born and bred of pioneer Oregon rancher folk, it is not unexpected to find Williams a member of the Library 4-H Club, whose affiliates are equally endowed with heart,



Gordon R. Williams

head, humor, and hands, without all of which a person is not a good librarian.

William developed his head by study at Stanford, (B.A.), and Chicago's Graduate Library School (M.A.). His mind has a skeptical cutting edge which has led him to question the old routines. He works well in team, learned partly during a Navy career in World War II.

Williams' handy feel for books was developed in Paul Elder's antiquarian bookshop in San Francisco, and in Brentano's store in Los Angeles, which he managed until he was persuaded to train for librarianship. His first job was as an assistant on the periodicals desk in the UCLA Library. After graduate library school he joined the staff of the John Crerar Library, where his knowledge of science and the history of science were particularly valuable, rising to become

administrative assistant to the librarian.

In 1952 Williams returned to UCLA as assistant librarian, and in the ensuing years he has had primary responsibility for technical processes and building development. During the past two years he has brought a new \$12,000,000 research library building to the working-drawings stage, and will continue to serve as a consultant to the architects. Whether it be working a slide-rule or an abacus, building a mobile, or taking photographic portraits (in my book he is Karsh's only rival), or setting type, Williams always demonstrates fine coordination between head and hands.

As for heart and humor, here the man is the humanist above all, with an impervious geniality which has endeared him to all who have worked closely with him. His attractive and witty wife Jane and their pixie daughter Megan are not the least of Williams' assets.

Thus I see Gordon Williams bringing managerial equipment to MLC and also planning vision to the expansion of its co-operative services. Its twenty members will find their director thoughtful, humane, apt, resilient, and cheerful. He is bookman and administrator. Would there were more like him!—*Lawrence Clark Powell.*

ROBERT K. JOHNSON has been appointed director of libraries at Drexel Institute of Technology. Dr. Johnson's most recent position was that of chief of the circulation

branch at the Air University Library at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama.

He has the bachelor of arts degree from Montana State University; and in the field of library science holds the bachelor's degree from the University of Washington, and both the master's and doctorate degree from the University of Illinois.

Previous academic employment in which Dr. Johnson has engaged includes the positions of assistant librarian, instructor in library economics, and librarian at Pacific University, Oregon; librarian at Central College, Missouri; and acquisitions department bibliographer and cataloger at the University of Illinois library. He saw service as a naval communications officer for three years during World War II.

FRAZER G. POOLE became director of ALA's recently inaugurated Library Technology Project on May 1. A native of Maryland, his previous experience has included work at the University of California, Berkeley; a year in the quality control department of the H. J. Heinz Company; U. S. Navy experience as an aerological officer; and teaching at Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina. His collegiate degree is from Catawba and his library degree from the University of California. Mr. Poole is on leave from the Santa Barbara College of the University of California, Goleta, where he has served as assistant librarian since 1950.

Appointments

FREDERICK L. ARNOLD is reference librarian at Princeton University. He was formerly supervisor of the periodicals section.

ELAINE BERG is reference librarian at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

MRS. RUTH A. BRISTOL is librarian of the Virginia Division of Mineral Resources, Charlottesville.

FORREST CARHART, formerly chief of the Public Service Division of the U. S. Air Force Academy, Colorado Springs, is senior editorial assistant of the ALA Library Technology Project.

EDWARD CASEY, formerly librarian of Stonehill College, Brockton, Mass., is technical librarian of the Lincoln Laboratories, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

VIRGINIA LEE CLOSE is acting librarian, Mount Holyoke College. She is serving for the spring semester of 1959 for Miss Flora B. Ludington, who is on sabbatical leave for research and travel.

KATHLEEN DOOLEY is librarian in charge of public services at the Niagara University Library, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

BERNARD F. DOWNEY, JR., is librarian of the Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers University.

MRS. MILDRED DRALLE is periodical librarian at the Arkansas State Teachers College, Conway.

ERNEST M. ESPELIE, formerly librarian of the U. S. Coast Guard Academy in New

London, Conn., is librarian of Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.

WILLIAM R. ESHelman, formerly assistant librarian of Los Angeles State College, is now acting librarian.

JOHN L. HAFENRICHTER has been promoted from reference librarian to assistant librarian of Eastern Michigan College, Ypsilanti. He is serving as acting librarian while Walfred Erickson, librarian, is absent on leave.

RUTH A. HAZELTON is librarian of the Maine State Library.

LEON HERNDON is assistant cataloger, College of William and Mary Library, Williamsburg, Virginia.

DOROTHY C. HILL is head cataloger at Western Washington College of Education, Bellingham. She was formerly assistant librarian of Asbury College, Wilmore, Ky.

MYRL HOUCK is assistant reference librarian in the University of Wichita.

CHARLES E. JONES is librarian of the Nazarene Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.

RICHARD H. LOGSDON, director of the Columbia University Libraries, has been named by the U. S. State Department to serve as advisor to educational and governmental officials in Afghanistan. Dr. Logsdon will spend nine weeks in Kabul. During his stay he will be associated with various projects, including the planning of a new university library building; development of a program for staffing this library; rehabilitation of the library of the Foreign Ministry; extension of services of the Ministry of Education library; and the planning of a national archives program.

En route to Afghanistan, Dr. Logsdon will visit universities and libraries in Japan, Thailand, and India. He will return to the United States in late July by way of Europe.

AGNES JOHNSON LUTZ is bibliographer in

the Fondren Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

MRS. FRANCES H. MOLTENBERRY is reference and circulation librarian in the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

RICHARD B. REICH is science librarian, Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. He was formerly head of the science-technology division of the Florida State University Library, Tallahassee.

JEAN STEWART is librarian of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, New York.

RAYNARD C. SWANK will join the ALA headquarters staff on July 1 and will assume the directorship of the International Relations Office on September 1. Mr. Swank will be on leave from Stanford University, where he has been director of libraries since 1948. During the period of Mr. Swank's absence from Stanford, ELMER M. GRIEDER, associate director of libraries, will serve as acting director of libraries and, effective September 1, DAVID W. HERON, associate librarian of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace, will become assistant director of the Stanford University Libraries.

KANARDY L. TAYLOR, who has been librarian of the Transportation Center Library, Northwestern University, became chief of reader services at the Air University Library, Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, on February 1, 1959.

GEORGE VDOVIN, director of the Technical Information Service at Stanford University Libraries and formerly assistant chief of the science division, became chief of the science division on May 1, succeeding the late Frederic M. Falconer.

HELEN WEEKLY is head of the catalog department of the Carol M. Newman Library, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg.

RICHARD EUGENE WILLSON is librarian of the humanities division of Kent State University Library, Ohio.

Retirements

HENRY GINTER, head of the binding department at Yale University Library, retired on March 31 after more than fifty-four years of service.

MRS. IDA G. GLASS retired from the librarianship of the Baltimore City College

on February 1, 1959, after having served for twenty-five years in that post.

MALCOLM O. YOUNG, Princeton University's reference librarian for the past thirty-five years and also widely known as a bibliographer, will retire from the library staff

with the close of the current academic year.

In announcing the retirement of Mr. Young, who joined the library staff in 1924, William S. Dix, university librarian, emphasized Mr. Young's "encyclopedic knowledge" and "complete mastery of bibliographic techniques" and expressed deep appreciation on behalf of "the generations of undergraduates and graduate students with whom you have worked."

"It is clearly recognized," Dr. Dix went on to say, "that you reach the end of your active career as one of the most distinguished reference librarians in the country, demonstrating over the years your ability to perceive what is required and to teach without crippling the student's self-reliance."

Prior to going to Princeton, Mr. Young

had served from 1920 until 1924 as bibliographer of the Amherst College Library. He had been editor of the *Biographical Record of Amherst College*, published in 1921, and had also edited *Amherstiana, a Bibliography*.

A member of the Amherst class of 1916, Mr. Young completed his library training at the New York State Library School in Albany, interrupting his post-graduate studies for a period of seventeen months while serving with the U. S. Army in World War I.

Mr. Young, bibliographer of Paul Elmer More, philosopher, classicist, and essayist, a member of the Princeton faculty from 1914 until 1934, has been a trustee of the Princeton Public Library and a deacon of Princeton's First Presbyterian Church.

Necrology

BEVERLEY CAVERHILL, librarian of Los Angeles State College since 1950, died on January 27, 1959, at the age of forty-six. He had formerly been associated with the University of Oregon, the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Seattle Public Library, and the University of Redlands. A scholarship has been established in his memory for his son, John.

THOMAS S. DABAGH, formerly director of the University of California at Los Angeles Law Library and later special assistant to the president of UCLA, died on January 30, 1959.

FREDERIC M. FALCONER, chief science librarian of Stanford University, died on March 7, 1959, at the age of forty-seven. When the biological science division was

established at Stanford in 1949, he was appointed chief, and he assumed administrative responsibility for all the science and technological collections in September 1956 when the biological science and engineering divisions were merged into the science division.

MARY LOUISE FRITCHMAN, art reference librarian at Pratt Institute from 1952 to October 1958, died in Wallingford, Pa., on March 3, 1959.

ISABEL ELY LORD, librarian of Pratt Institute from 1904 to 1910, died on February 8, 1959. Miss Lord followed her library career by doing research for various New York publishers. She worked with Carl Sandburg on his monumental *Abraham Lincoln* and was a specialist in home economics and author of *Everybody's Cookbook*.

Foreign Libraries

MME. M. ANTOINE is director of the Bibliothèque Nationale, Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

HANNS WILHELM EPPELSHIMER, the well-known bibliographer of German literature, has retired from the librarianship of the Deutsche Bibliothek and of the Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek in Frankfurt on the Main. His successor as director of the Deutsche Bibliothek is KURT KÖSTER, and his successor as director of the Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek is CLEMENS KÖTTELWESCH.

SIR THOMAS KENDRICK, director and princi-

pal librarian of the British Museum since 1950, retired on January 31, 1959.

ANTAL LADANYI became director of the General Library of the Technical University of Budapest on September 1, 1958.

A. VAN LUTSENBERG MAAS retired from the librarianship of the Technical University of Delft on September 30, 1958.

FELIPE MASIANI is director of the Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas, Venezuela.

LEV VLADIMIROVICH TROFIMOV, since 1925

chief of the division for scientific classification in the Social Science Library of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., died suddenly on October 31, 1958, at the age of

seventy-four. Trofimov was distinguished both as a teacher and as a constructive thinker in both descriptive cataloging and classification theory.

Carpenter Hall

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mestic and foreign government technical reports, and a special collection on sanitary engineering. A corridor from this room leads to a series of faculty studies. These are small offices which are assigned on a temporary basis to staff members of the College and to visitors who wish to make extended use of the library.

The library has been in operation for several months in its new quarters. A comparison of attendance figures for a similar period in the fall of 1956 shows that use of the library has tripled. Several innovations that were tried have met with wide approval. The individual study desks in the reading room are very popular and are usually filled first. The microfilm and typing room which has

full acoustical treatment is used not only for these purposes, but also by students who wish to talk together quietly about their work.

The present collection covers all fields of engineering offered in the curriculum. The allied fields of economics, architectural planning, mathematics, chemistry, and physics, as they are applied to engineering, are also represented. Much material which was scattered in out-of-the-way areas because of the inadequate space in the old library is now brought together in Carpenter Hall. Now with sufficient room for expansion, plans are under way to enlarge this collection and make it one of the outstanding research facilities in the country.

Kent State

(Continued from page 216)

On the second and third floors, special classroom areas may be formed through use of accordion walls. Except for these, there are no walls in any of the main areas. Such areas will be compartmentalized by arrangement of the stacks. This type of division permits a great deal of flexibility for it is easily changed to meet any needs that might arise.

Persons using the library are permitted complete freedom in the stack areas, but as a means of expediting withdrawals, one may merely request a book at the circulation desk. The order will then be forwarded to the proper division where the book will be located and then dispatched to the circulation desk by means

of a book lift which serves all three floors.

At present the library staff consists of fifteen professional librarians, fifteen non-professionals, and fifty students. The students provide approximately two thousand hours of assistance per year. To operate the enlarged library, five professional and five non-professional staff members will be needed.

Perhaps the most phenomenal aspect of the entire project, and one that best indicates the emphasis placed on the concept of service, is the fact that during the entire period of construction, despite the ever present noise and dirt, the old library was kept operative, and never at less than 75 per cent efficiency.

Special Women's Collections in United States Libraries

THE FOLLOWING LIST of special collections of materials by and about women and their activities was made possible by the kind and ready cooperation of many librarians. Particular acknowledgement of gratitude goes to the staff of the Women's Archives at Radcliffe College. Their helpful assistance in making the resources of that splendid library available materially furthered this project. When possible, the libraries concerned were visited and the content of individual collections observed at first hand.

The aim of the list is to give location and description of separate collections only. No attempt is made to present information concerning the many strong holdings on women which are an integral part of numerous libraries, except in a few cases where a specially collected group of books on women has been incorporated directly into the general collection as a matter of library policy. All listings, with these exceptions, are for specific materials separated from the larger holdings of a library, or for those which constitute a special library in their own right. Collections both large and small have been included. Although many significant letters, manuscripts, and papers were located, it has seemed best to limit this list to collections containing published volumes. Alumnae collections found throughout the country in women's colleges have also been omitted.

Miss Bell is Librarian, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia.

When the collections are viewed as a whole and the source materials they offer are considered, a number of observations may be made: (1) The several collections specifically on feminism and leaders of the feminist movement, together with books on feminism in some of the large collections on the history of women, present comprehensive and adequate coverage on that subject. (2) A few collections, assembled in the 1890's and early 1900's, though not now active, have real historical significance. (3) Several excellent collections of books, files of papers, letters, journals, etc., offer scholars extensive and invaluable source material on the history of women, their contribution, collective or individual, to the social, political, and intellectual problems of their times. The two outstanding libraries of this nature are the Women's Archives at Radcliffe College and the Sophia Smith Collection at Smith College. (4) Although some notable separate collections on individual women exist, they are not as numerous as would be expected, and materials on individual authors of note have been neglected. True, much valuable material by and about individual women may be found in the large collections on the history of women, in numerous college alumnae sections, and in holdings of countless general libraries. If, however, the publications by and about the individual authors not represented elsewhere were assembled, they would take on significance by presenting and preserving in one group the achievements of the author. Such groups of books, also, would become most valuable when developed to

include personal letters and papers. (5) Comparatively few books by and about women have been assembled on a regional basis. (6) Other than in religion and medicine, no collections on women in the professions were located. (7) Bibliographical data are available for only a few collections. When such lists do exist, however, they are excellent.

INDIVIDUAL

JANE ADDAMS. Jane Addams Collection. Swarthmore College Peace Collection. Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

This collection, a memorial to Miss Addams, includes all her published writings, extensive correspondence, and a large collection of her personal peace records. The largest collection of Jane Addams papers in existence.

ANNE OF BRITANY. The Anne of Brittany Collection. Love Memorial Library, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

This collection contains about fifteen hundred books and manuscripts, including numerous biographies, references to Anne in histories of her time, and related materials. First editions, fine bindings, as well as modern trade editions are included. Material ranges from stories of romance to thoughtful analysis of Anne of Brittany, the politician and stateswoman. Several "museum books" on the practice of medicine during this period are included, along with examples of fine binding and printing of fifteenth- and sixteenth-century France. Material is still being collected. A descriptive folder of the collection was issued in 1951.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY. The Susan B. Anthony Collection. Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles, California.

This is a varied collection of approximately seventy-five volumes, part of the material previously collected by the Susan B. Anthony Committee. It includes any book which mentions Miss Anthony or the suf-

frage movement during the period when she was active. Letters, manuscripts, pamphlets, and related materials collected by the Susan B. Anthony Committee have been released to the Henry E. Huntington Library.

MARIE BASHKIRSHEFF. Wilson College Library, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Books by and about the author, letters, pictures, and copies of her *Journal* in all languages to which it has been translated. About seventy-five items.

HALLIE QUINN BROWN. Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio.

Memorial collection of the books, letters and papers of Hallie Q. Brown, Negro author and elocutionist of the early twentieth century.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING. Browning Collection. Scripps College Library, Claremont, California.

This collection of books, papers, and manuscripts by and about the Brownings and Browning source materials was started in 1944 with a gift of its library by the Pacific Coast Browning Foundation. Of the five hundred books in the collection, some one hundred and twenty-five are by or about Elizabeth Barrett Browning. Photographs, clippings covering the Brownings, association items, etc. are included. At present concentration is being placed on acquiring manuscripts of original letters to the Brownings, manuscripts of their original works, and association items. Continuous exhibits of material from the collection are featured in the room which houses the collection. "Browning Day" is celebrated annually.

WILLA CATHER. Willa Cather Pioneer Memorial Library, Red Cloud, Nebraska.

This organization, started in 1955, aims to develop a permanent art, literary, and historical collection relating to the life, times, and work of Miss Cather. It now contains books, photostat copies of early magazine stories, letters, photographs, and many clippings about her life and work. It will also contain background literature she herself read.

EMILY DICKINSON. Jones Library, Amherst, Massachusetts.

This collection presents a practically complete chronological record of the published works of Emily Dickinson. Starting with the first published poems, printed anonymously in an anthology, it contains all editions and all printings of all editions of Miss Dickinson's poems, all anthologies in which her poems have appeared, all foreign editions and translations. Braille editions are also included. A complete series of editions and printings of her letters have been similarly assembled. The collection includes biographies of Emily Dickinson as well as books which contain critical material, chapters, or poems about her. Also, all plays and novels in which she appears as a character are collected. As an accompaniment to this, there is an extensive file on newspapers and periodicals in which her poems first appeared, as well as articles of criticism, etc.

A group of about thirty graduate theses on Emily Dickinson is included, also a file of sheet music when her poems have been used as songs. The collection is now being expanded by adding the books whose titles Miss Dickinson mentions in her writings. The collection is fully cataloged and indexed. It forms an interesting addition of the Emily Dickinson manuscript material at Amherst College and Harvard.

ALICE MORSE EARLE. Alice Morse Earle Collection. Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York.

Collection of seventeen first editions of Mrs. Earle's works.

LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY. Louise Imogen Guiney Collection. Dinand Library, Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts.

About sixty volumes by and about Miss Guiney, poet and essayist, including all but one of her books (a small privately printed edition), books edited and translated by her, scrapbooks, clippings, photographs, twenty-five manuscripts, and some six hundred and eighty letters written by Miss Guiney. Housed in a memorial room.

SARAH ORNE JEWETT. Sarah Orne Jewett Collection. Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

It is planned to make this collection of books by and about Miss Jewett as exhaustive as possible. It contains about eight hundred books, seventy magazine articles, various clippings, and four original manuscripts. Variant editions of Miss Jewett's books are included.

JOAN OF ARC. The Joan of Arc Collection. Monsignor Joseph M. Gleason Library, San Francisco College for Women, San Francisco, California.

Approximately one hundred books, and a few pamphlets and clippings, about Joan of Arc collected during Monsignor Gleason's lifetime. Started about 1892. Material occasionally added.

ALICE MEYNELL. Alice Meynell Collection. Boston University Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

Started in 1946, this collection contains all first editions of Mrs. Meynell's publication, a section of volumes containing notable and significant criticisms of the work, a complete collection of books to which she contributed prefaces or introductions, and a complete set of her translations from Latin, French, Italian. Mrs. Meynell's uncollected contributions, prose and poetry, are nearly complete. Material about Alice Meynell is also being collected. The books number to date about two hundred fifty. There are a few letters and manuscripts in the collection. This library contains the only oil portrait of Alice Meynell, done by the late Earl of Lytton.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Florence Nightingale Collection. Department of Nursing, Presbyterian Hospital, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, New York.

Writings of Florence Nightingale, her notes on nursing, addresses to her nurses, biographies, memorial tributes, pictures, etc., and over three hundred of her letters (1838-1856). Catalog of the collection published in 1956.

GENEVIEVE TAGGARD-EMILY DICKINSON. Genevieve Taggard-Emily Dickinson Collection. Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York.

This collection numbering about ninety books and thirty pamphlets was started in 1955. It contains chiefly the background material used by Miss Taggard when she wrote *The Life and Mind of Emily Dickinson* in 1930. Also included are drafts of two of her books, never completed. To this material from the Taggard estate have been added volumes of criticism and various editions of these two authors. The collection is kept up to date with current books of this nature.

IDA M. TARBELL. Ida M. Tarbell Collection. Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania.

About eight thousand items consisting of Miss Tarbell's business and personal letters, letters written to her, many of them from prominent people, manuscripts, pamphlets, etc. Miss Tarbell's personal library is also included.

The Allegheny Library also owns The Ida M. Tarbell Lincoln Collection. Items particularly pertaining to Miss Tarbell include her working library on Lincoln, letters written to and by her about Lincoln, and first editions of her books on Lincoln.

FRANCES E. WILLARD. The Frances E. Willard Memorial Library for Alcoholic Research, National W.C.T.U. Headquarters, 1740 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Collection of letters, biographies, original editions of Miss Willard's works, much of her private library, scrapbooks, etc. "Material in fragile condition."

COLLECTIVE

FEMINIST MOVEMENT. Woman's Rights Collection. Women's Archives, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The purpose of this extensive and valuable collection, opened in 1943, is twofold: "First, to arouse greater appreciation

and use of present opportunities for women by spreading knowledge of the efforts and sacrifices required to secure them; second, to supply factual information on special subjects for students of history, government, education and economics." The material, housed in a beautiful fire-proof room in Longfellow Hall, consists of books, magazine articles, files of periodicals, reports of women's organizations, letters, speeches, biographical data, pictures, and press clippings. The nucleus of the collection came from the files of Maud Wood Park. Its donors now number scores who have been interested in and have made contributions to the woman movement. A *Guide to the Woman's Rights Collection* was published by Radcliffe College in 1943.

Frances Bayard Hilles Library. National Women's Party, 144 Constitution Avenue N.E., Washington, D.C.

This collection of several thousand books on the history of the development of the woman movement contains material on woman suffrage, the equal rights movement, biographies, a large number of manuscripts, letters, bound clippings, leaflets, bulletins, periodicals, autographed photographs, etc. The nucleus of the collection came from the private library of Alva Belmont, her journal relating to suffrage and equal rights being the most valuable item.

GEORGIA AUTHORS. Georgia Women Authors Collection. Georgia State College for Women, Milledgeville, Georgia.

Women born in Georgia, who claim it as their native state, and women who have lived there for at least five years and have done their writing in Georgia, are included in the collection. Approximately two hundred books, two hundred forty letters, two hundred manuscripts, and several hundred clippings, pamphlets, etc., represent the work of more than three hundred authors. Started in 1947, material is still being added.

HISTORY OF WOMEN. The Ida Rust Macpherson Collection. Scripps College, Claremont, California.

A special collection of books by and about women, started in 1936 with the gift of

money and books by Mrs. James Grant Macpherson. Consists of four main fields of concentration: emancipation and reform, before Plato to the present; pioneer women of the west; humanist tradition (women in literature, religion, social reform, science, education, art, etc.); domestic history (etiquette, manners, etc.). It contains some fifteen hundred books, about six hundred costume plates, and some valuable manuscripts and letters. An interesting feature is a file of tape-recorded interviews with outstanding women in Southern California. Description of this collection and lists of holdings have been published by Scripps College Library.

American Woman's Collection. Connecticut College Library, New London, Connecticut.

A collection of about five hundred books, numerous letters, papers, manuscripts, etc. on all aspects of woman's contributions to American life and her activities therein. Although in no way limited, special emphasis is given to books by and about Connecticut women, and much valuable material on this subject may be found here.

Biblioteca Femina. Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois.

The nucleus of this collection was two thousand books assembled for the International Book Exhibit as part of the program of the Congress of Women, held in Chicago, July 1933, and deposited at Northwestern that year. To these books was later added, by transfer from the Chicago Public Library, a large group originally assembled by the International Council of Women for the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. The aim of the collection was to make it a compendium showing the progress of women in all countries and in all fields of endeavor. A wide variety of subjects is covered, ranging from the feminist movement to religion and philosophy, from science to art. Thirty-eight countries are represented. Many of the books in foreign languages are rarely found in American libraries. The chief significance of this collection today is historical, as it has been impossible and impractical to keep it up to date. A checklist of the contents

of the collection has been compiled by Northwestern.

Gerritsen Collection of "La Femme et la Feminisme." University of Kansas Library, Lawrence, Kansas.

About two thousand items in this collection on the social and political history of women were formerly part of the library of Mr. Carel V. Gerritsen, of Amsterdam. It was acquired by the John C. Rerar Library in 1904 and valuable additions were made over a period of fifty years. In 1954 the entire collection, now numbering some four thousand books, pamphlets, and periodicals, was purchased by the Kansas University Library for the use of students on its campus. The collection includes materials on all phases of women's activities, past and present, particularly material related to their social, economic, and political struggles. It contains many rare and early editions, as well as runs of unusual women's magazines and reports of national and international women's organizations. One of the most extensive collections of the kind in this country.

Alma Lutz Collection (private), 22 River Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts.

"Collection of about one thousand books on women and their contribution to civilization, and of several hundred letters. Included are books dealing with women's role in American history, and their educational, political and economic advancement."

Galatea Collection. Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts.

Approximately five thousand volumes relating to the history of women. The original collection of some one thousand volumes, collected over a period of fifty years, was presented to the library by Thomas Wentworth Higginson in 1896. It includes books in a variety of languages, many of them "rare and curious," and of wide subject range—individual and collective biography, health and hygiene, education, occupations, women in literature, etc. A catalog of the collection was published in 1898. Books are being currently added, as funds permit.

Women's Archives. Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The purpose and function of this collection is to increase understanding of the social and historical contributions made by women to American life, past and present, and to indicate what may be their responsibility for the future. Some five thousand published volumes and very extensive files of papers, letters, manuscripts, photographs, autographs, etc., provide the student and scholar with a rich assortment of materials on all fields which touch women's interests. "Inconspicuous as well as famous persons are included, individuals and groups alike are represented." Valuable papers and letters of individuals and organizations are constantly being added. The collection, housed in an attractive room in Longfellow Hall, is thoroughly cataloged, and the staff has compiled an excellent and useful union catalog of women's manuscripts located elsewhere than at Radcliffe. A brochure giving information about the collection, its development and recent acquisitions, is issued annually.

Sophia Smith Collection. Smith College, Southampton, Massachusetts.

This rich and rapidly growing collection of over five hundred thousand items consists of books, manuscripts, diaries, pamphlets, and other materials relating to the social and intellectual history of women, together with complete files of papers, correspondence, etc., of many prominent individuals. The strongest and largest international collection on women in existence, it presents rare and valuable source material on every activity of women "through the ages of recorded time and around the world." Contemporary items from foreign countries are constantly being added. Except for publications of exceptional value, the collection is not physically separated from the other holdings of the general library of Smith College, as its stated purpose is "to bring to light the contributions of women to the society of men and women . . . as part of the record of mankind." A special analytical subject catalog serves as a complete guide to the various holdings in this selective field. Through extensive exhibits, publicity, etc.,

the staff do much to induce use of the collection by college students. It is also open to scholars engaged in research in this and related fields. Plans are underway for the publication of a series of monographs on the collection.

Collection on Women. Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts.

This group of about three hundred volumes consists primarily of books on the education and development of women. Material on etiquette, fashions, the suffrage movement, are included. Books date back to the turn of the century and current volumes on the subject are being added as funds permit.

Miriam Y. Holden Collection (private). 57 East 78th Street, New York, New York.

"A collection of more than two thousand books dealing with women's achievements and their contribution to social history, their lives, ideas, interests and activities, political, legal and economic through the ages." Books are available to research workers.

Schwemmer-Lloyd Collection. New York Public Library, New York, New York.

About three thousands items collected by Madame Rosika Schwemmer and Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd. It includes materials on woman's work and activities, the change in her position, her efforts to achieve security, and the feminist movement in foreign countries, as well as fields of social activity which affected women. Special areas of personal interest to the two women who collected the books are also included—world peace, housing, medicine, etc. Extensive files of correspondence of Madame Schwemmer and Mrs. Lloyd are in the collection. Acquired through gifts in 1940, the collection is in the process of being cataloged.

The Woman's Collection. Woman's College Library, University of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina.

This library has been gathering special printed materials in all areas pertaining to women since 1937. Most of the items are

classified with the regular library holdings and made available as a subject group through the library catalog and annotated bibliographies which are issued yearly and cumulated at five year intervals. Books published before 1900 (about eight hundred volumes) are set aside as a special collection for historical purposes to be used for research and exhibition. Printed bibliographies of the collection have been issued since 1938.

Charles Chauncey Mellor Collection.
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

This collection was established through a bequest in 1909 from Mr. Charles Chauncey Mellor. The bequest stated that the collection should contain books which relate to woman, "considered physically, intellectually, and historically; to what has been her position from the most primitive times to the present; to her work and influence in the evolution and development of the race, and of its industries, arts, and history; to what she is now doing on the same lines, and what she could and would do if allowed by men, and a portion of her own sex; to equality, especially to her right of suffrage." The collection contains about seventeen hundred volumes. It includes material on women from primitive times to the present, with an emphasis on the history of women in the United States. Books in foreign languages are also included. It is not separated from the other holdings of the Carnegie Library, a memorial bookplate being the only designation. Income from the bequest perpetuates the collection.

Women's Collection. Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

Originally started with no geographical or chronological limits, this collection is now loosely limited to women in the United States who have had a significant part in the development of American civilization—in education, the arts, politics, social welfare, etc. Started in 1932, it contains approximately twenty-five hundred books. About two hundred women are represented.

NEGRO WOMEN. The Afro-American

Woman's Collection. Bennett College Library, Greensboro, North Carolina.

This collection includes materials by and about Negro women, chiefly American, of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. All areas of the achievement are included and about two hundred authors represented. It contains approximately three hundred twenty-five books, four hundred mounted clippings, and a few letters. Started in 1946, it is being kept up to date as new publications appear.

VIRGINIA AUTHORS. Collections of Writings by Virginia Women. Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia.

This collection of books by women born in Virginia, or so closely associated with the state that they have become identified with it, aims to assemble everything published by a Virginia woman. Imprints date from 1825 to the present, and the collection is constantly being expanded. It presents a cross-section of the thinking, the social and political activities of these women, and furnishes examples of the varied subjects in which each has been interested. "Literary worth" as such, has been disregarded. The collection numbers about thirteen hundred volumes, representing the work of approximately five hundred women. A few manuscripts are included.

WOMEN AND THE CHURCH. Alma Lutz Collection on the Church and Women. Zion Research Library, 120 Seaver Street, Brookline 46, Massachusetts.

This Protestant, non-sectarian library for the study of the Bible and the history of the Christian Church is developing a special collection of books on the role of women in the church and the history and growth of their work therein. It contains memoirs of women in the ministry, early sermons delivered to "female" schools and church groups, etc., as well as material on activities of the present day. There are about one hundred books and pamphlets to date.

WOMEN IN MEDICINE. Elizabeth Bass Collection on Women in Medicine. Ru-

dolph Matas Medical Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Collection of material about women in the field of medicine, the history of their growth in the profession and material about individual women physicians. It contains some five hundred books and one thousand folders containing letters, biographical clippings, portraits, etc., relating to individual women physicians. An index is also available for all news items about women in medicine which have appeared in journals published by and for women physicians.

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

This collection consists of approximately five hundred books, two hundred manuscripts and one hundred fifty letters pertaining to the history of women physicians. It is not housed separately but shelved with other materials in this medical college library. As soon as possible, a large collection of books, reprints, clippings, etc., assembled by Dr. Bertha Van Hoosen during her lifetime, will be added.

Buildings and Equipment Institute

Plans for four new college and research libraries will be presented and discussed at the Saturday, June 20, meetings of the Buildings and Equipment Institute to be held June 18-20 at the McKeldin Library of the University of Maryland. The libraries discussed will be those of the United States Air Force Academy, Colo.; Saint Vincent College and Archabbey, Latrobe, Penna.; Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland; and Trinity College, Washington, D.C. Registrants at the Institute will, of course, have opportunities to see the new library of the University of Maryland in operation.

Edwin T. Coman, Jr., librarian of the University of California at Riverside, will preside at the Saturday meetings of college and university librarians. Lt. Col. George V. Fagan, director of the Air Force Academy Library, will present the plans for the new building there. Donald C. Davidson, librarian of Santa Barbara College of the University of California, will criticize them. The Saint Vincent plans will be presented by the Rev. Finton R. Shoniker, librarian, and criticized by James D. Mack, librarian of Lehigh University. Mary F. Pinches, librarian of Case Institute, will present the plans for the library there. They will be criticized by H. Dean Stallings, librarian of the North Dakota Agricultural College. Sister Helen, librarian at Trinity College, will present the plans for Trinity. Their critic will be Dorothy W. Reed-er, librarian of Maryland State Teachers College, Towson.

The general programs of the Institute are designed to be helpful to all librarians working toward new buildings. At its first meeting (Thursday evening, June 18) the Institute members will hear a talk by Dean Paul Schweiber, School of Architecture of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, on "Problems of Contemporary Planning." A Friday afternoon panel on "Equipment Evaluation and Specification Writing" should prove of special interest and usefulness. Representatives of business firms will discuss such pertinent topics as "Equipment Lay-Out Plans and Library Interiors," "Resilient Floorings for Library Buildings," "Library Lighting," and "Heating and Ventilating."

There will be wide opportunity for full and general exchange of information on library plans. The Institute will show an extensive selection of actual plans, drawings, and views of recently completed buildings and those now being constructed. A detailed program appears in the May issue of the *ALA Bulletin*.

Academic and Research Libraries in India

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES today are facing a problem about which there has been much concern in our own country, but their opportunity to anticipate and to prepare for this problem has been much less than ours. The problem referred to is overcrowded universities, with inadequate resources in personnel, plant, and libraries.

The fact that the attainment of independence in India occurred in 1947 is basic to this, as well as many other problems. The constitution of India provides universal compulsory free education for children up to the age of fourteen within ten years of its promulgation. At the elementary level approximately 30 per cent of the children in the age group six to eleven were in school in 1947, but in five years this had risen to 40 per cent.¹ The number of pupils was over nineteen million on March 31, 1953.

This rapid increase will ultimately have its effect as these students complete their secondary school training and a proportion seek higher education. Before 1947 there were only twenty-one universities in India; in 1953, this number had increased to thirty-one.

Many of the universities have enrollments of 30,000-40,000 students. The need for additional qualified faculty has not been met; at least, one has the im-

pression that this is true in view of the many complaints about inadequate staff and the poor salaries which make recruiting of competent young people to teaching more and more difficult.

The universities are all state supported and controlled. The central government exercises an advisory and coordinating function, collects information and statistics, serves as a clearing house, and provides financial assistance. This latter function is handled through the University Grants Commission, which has recently made several large grants for the construction of new library buildings.

The University of Delhi has recently completed a fine, new building which shows the influence of a visit by the librarian, Mr. S. Das Gupta, to the United States, where he studied many university libraries. Other universities have not been so fortunate, although Baroda University in Bombay State does have a very good building now nearing completion, and already occupied. Dr. C. P. Shukla, the librarian, secured his Ph.D. at Michigan and through the intelligent cooperation of the vice-chancellor (president)² of Baroda was able to force certain necessary changes in the architect's plans, even while still completing his work at Michigan. Many of the new buildings are being designed by architects who are not experienced in library plans and building, without any consideration of the librarian. This is attributable in some measure to the status of librarians in India.

In the majority of institutions visited

¹ Kabir, Humayan. *Education in New India*. (New York: Harper, 1957), pp. 6-7.

Dr. McNeal is Director of Libraries, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla. He was in India during 1957-58 on an assignment under the United States State Department's International Educational Exchange Program.

² Since the university is a state institution, the governor of the state is usually designated chancellor. The chief official of the university is thus the vice-chancellor.

the librarian did not have faculty rank or status and often was regarded as a high-ranking clerical worker. His title might be assistant librarian, deputy librarian, or librarian. It is common practice to have a faculty member as "officer-in-charge." Some explanation was made to the effect that the faculty member is a "gazetted" officer while the librarian is not, and that all orders and expenditures must be approved over the signature of a "gazetted" officer. In another case, the vice-chancellor stated that he was looking for a properly qualified librarian, who would be accorded full rank and privilege, but that the salary he had to offer was not adequate to attract a man with the proper degree. This brings up the matter of training for librarianship in India.

The library education offered in the universities in general leads to a diploma in librarianship. Admission to these courses is usually predicated on the applicant having completed his Bachelor's degree. At the University of Bombay, undergraduates are admitted, but must attend four terms instead of two as required of graduates. Courses generally include: Evolution and History of Writing, Books and Libraries; Library Organization; Library Administration; Reference Work and Documentation; Classification; Cataloging; Cultural History of India; and Outline of Knowledge. (The latter two may not be characteristic of all programs, but are required at Bombay.) The majority of instruction is given by members of the library staff, which is an added duty with no compensatory time off, and no additional pay.

The program leading to the Master's degree at Delhi University is the only one of this type observed. An established Ph.D. course is not functioning at present. The lack of degree programs and the inadequacy of arrangements for full-time library school faculty are problems which were brought to the atten-

tion of the Secretary of the Ministry of Education of the central government of India by the writer in a final interview upon completion of the assignment in India. Many short courses and certificate courses are springing up throughout the country which will perhaps serve certain local needs, but can only further weaken the position of librarianship in India. The maintenance of standards is a responsibility of the central government. Unless standards are established and some efforts made by the central government to rectify the situation, the salary and status of the librarian will continue to be poor.

Service in many of the libraries is hampered by the need for protecting the books. Locked book cases, with glass fronts secured by padlocks, are quite common. Some libraries have sufficient attendants with keys stationed strategically to give reasonably good service. In others, the borrower must present his request and come back the next day to see if it can be filled. Open stacks are a rarity, and in only one major library did this principle seem operative.

The high cost of books is partly responsible for this situation. One must realize that books from the United States represent relatively five times the list price as we think of it, since the dollar is equivalent to 4.75 rupees, and the economy of the university is geared to that unit. Another factor is inadequate professional staff, which makes it difficult to give the service our students and faculty have come to expect. Finally, the buildings themselves are often so designed and arranged that modern library service is impossible.

The actual size of the book collection is not sufficient to provide for the swollen enrollments in any institution visited, if modern teaching methods are adopted. From 90,000 to 200,000 seems to be the range, although there may be one or more universities above this figure. The

nature of the universities which are "affiliating" is such that separate collections of a few thousand volumes may exist in a number of affiliated colleges. Of those visited, the library seldom had the staff or quarters for proper service. Departmental libraries often proved more adequate in content and staff than those of a college, within the same university.

The lack of an extensive book collection can be explained in part by the nature of the teaching in Indian universities. So much emphasis is put on the final examinations upon completion of the three-year or four-year course, that little evaluation occurs throughout the year in separate courses. This emphasis has resulted in "study guides" to various subjects which are offered for sale at most book-sellers. Students do very little outside reading during the year and cram for the final examinations. Everything rests on their performance at this point, and many answers are memorized and reproduced, sometimes with several papers having identical answers.

The failure to use library materials also rests with the faculty. Many of them do not encourage independent reading, but prefer to be the oracle from whom all knowledge flows.

If the efforts now being made to adopt general education as it exists in American universities is successful, it may well mean a revolution in teaching methods in Indian universities, and a new impetus to library use. The Bhagavantam Report of 1956 made certain recommendations which led to the visit to the United States in 1957 of a team of Indian educators. Following this visit, a team of American educators went to India to assist in the implementation of general education programs in those institutions from which Indian team members had come. It was as a part of this group that my services were requested.

Delhi University approved plans for

initiating a program of general education on a voluntary basis in 1958, and will make it compulsory for all students in 1959-60. Bombay and Baroda are well on the way to organizing similar courses. The implications for libraries in these universities should be evident. They must expect greatly increased demands, and fortunately, they are among those institutions best prepared to meet them.

It is not intended to give the impression that all is bad and nothing good about Indian libraries. All that has been said should be considered in the light of the recency of Indian independence and self-determination. Only about ten years have elapsed since the Indian government under the new constitution has undertaken a substantial increase in the tempo of education. Tremendous changes are taking place, and much that has been said would have been true of the American library situation forty years ago. These facts stated are significant by comparison with conditions in a country where many similar problems have been met and solved.

Research and special libraries present a much more encouraging picture. The Indian National Library at Calcutta under the direction of an aggressive librarian, B. S. Kesavan, is providing many needed services and excellent leadership. Of primary importance is the current effort to establish an Indian National Bibliography. This is a function which seems logical for the National Library, and progress is being made. A number of scholars of eminence in various fields are being attracted by Mr. Kesavan, and should prove of inestimable assistance.

The Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre was established in 1952 by the Government of India with the assistance of UNESCO for providing documentation facilities to scientific and technical research workers. They have grown rapidly and now have an excellent

staff, good physical quarters and equipment, and are doing superior work. The photographic laboratory has a staff well qualified and enthusiastic. Translation services are available and being used. The publication program, including *Annals of Library Science*, is well developed. Other titles are *INSDOC List: Current Scientific Literature* and *Bibliography of Scientific Publications of South & Southeast Asia*. Quarters for INSDOC are provided in the National Physical Laboratory building in New Delhi, and they seem well housed and appropriately located.

Among the government libraries in New Delhi, the Central Secretariat Library, the Library of the Ministry of Education, and that of the Ministry of External Affairs seem to be developing rapidly. Each is specialized and is striving to meet the needs of an area of government. Because of location of the National Library in Calcutta, there is a greater need for strength in these specialized services.

The National Archives, also in New Delhi, has an attractive building which is already overcrowded and an addition is now in prospect. Of especial interest is their preservation work. The lamination equipment occupies extensive space, and the staff engaged in various repair operations is sizeable. Under the International Educational Exchange Program two staff members of the National Archives will visit the United States this year on a project to microfilm documents and records in Washington pertinent to Indian history.

The Adyar Library in Madras was founded in 1886 for research in Eastern civilization, philosophy, and religion. It has an outstanding collection of Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali manuscripts. Lack of funds has seriously curtailed their acquisition program now, but they continue to serve scholars and to publish.

The *Adyar Library Bulletin* has been published as a quarterly since 1937.

Finally, mention should be made of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Library in Patna. It was founded in 1900 by Maulavi Khuda Baksh Khan Bahadur and is famous for its collection of rare Arabic and Persian manuscripts. It also possesses the only two volumes saved from the sack of the Moorish University of Cordova. The library is located in a building, formerly a residence, on the main thoroughfare of the city. Considering the nature and value of the material, it is poorly housed. There is no air conditioning or humidity control. Some of the volumes are kept in a big safe which stands at one side of the curator's office. Many more, equally valuable, are simply on open shelves along the wall, including the two volumes from Cordova. In spite of their age and present housing, these volumes are in fair condition although smoke-stained. The seal of Cordova University is clear and easily decipherable. Unfortunately, the terms of the trust require that the present location be maintained and it seems unlikely that any effort can or will be made to get this collection into a more appropriate place, such as the National Library.

Libraries such as that of the Geological Survey of India, the Bose Research Institute, the Indian Statistical Institute, the Zoological Survey of India, all in Calcutta; the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore; the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay—all these are important and active in serving research needs.

It is not possible in the scope of a three-month visit with no more than a few days in each center to gain complete and detailed information with regard to resources. This article is a summary of impressions and can only be presented in that light. Any omissions are unintentional.

Recent Foreign Books on the Graphic Arts, Bibliography, and Library Science

YUGOSLAV LIBRARIES

Klaus-Detlev Grothusen. *Die Entwicklung der wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken Jugoslawiens seit 1945*. Cologne, Greven Verlag, 1958. 176p. ("Arbeiten aus dem Bibliothekar-Lehrinstitut des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen," no.14.)

The great Yugoslav encyclopedia gives, under various entries, full information about the libraries of Yugoslavia, but here we have a compact, detailed, and up-to-date account of the scholarly libraries of Yugoslavia in a single volume. In 1957 Guido Manzini, director of the Biblioteca Governativa in Gorizia, wrote a pleasing little travel account of his visits to Yugoslav libraries that appear as no. 2 in the series of "Sollecitazioni," but Grothusen's book gives a great deal more factual information. The German writer provides historical, statistical, and critical details that will be invaluable to bibliographers, library historians, and Slavists. His work covers the entire country, and he is able to present in broad outline the major tendencies of modern Yugoslav librarianship. Similar works on other smaller eastern European countries would be welcome additions to library literature.

CZECH MONASTIC LIBRARY

Vladislav Dokoupil. *Soupis rukopisů knihovny augustiniánů na St. Brně*. Brunn, Státní pedagogické nakladatelství, 1957. 142p.

The University of Brunn Library acquired the responsibility of supervising a number of monastic libraries that became public property after World War II. Vladislav Dokoupil,

director of the division of manuscripts and older books at Brunn, was assigned the job of making these treasures better known to the world of scholarship. He prepared several processed catalogs, and this is the first printed catalog in the series.

The Augustinian Library in Brunn goes back to the fourteenth century, and it has survived the vicissitudes of the turbulent political history of Bohemia in relatively good condition. Its total holdings now amount to some twenty-six thousand pieces. The present catalog describes 135 manuscripts. (An earlier catalog by Pazderka recorded only 119.) Aside from its value for describing important source materials, it is useful as the picture of a typical monastic collection.

DEUTSCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK

Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin. *Zehnjahresbericht der Deutschen Staatsbibliothek, 1946-1955*. Berlin, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, 1956. 237p.

The decennial report of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, the torso of the old Preussische Staatsbibliothek left in Berlin, is a document to stir up mixed emotions. The valiant efforts of East German librarians to maintain a high level of acquisition policy and high standards of service in a famous old library are admirable. Much the same might be said, however, of the work of the West-deutsche Bibliothek in Marburg, where most of the former collections of music, manuscripts, orientalia, and maps are housed.

The administrative skill of the supervisors of the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek in dealing with their handicaps has been exemplary, and this report contains many a basic lesson in library management. Nevertheless, a big question mark still exists in the minds of librarians and scholars every-

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where about the present arrangements, and it will be erased only when Marburg comes to Unter den Linden.

HUNGARIAN MANUAL OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Sallai Istvan and Sebestyen Geza.
A Könyvtáras Kézikönyve. Budapest, Művelő Nép, 1956, 576p.

Although this general manual of librarianship is primarily aimed at medium-sized and smaller libraries, it is nevertheless significant for the light it throws on Hungarian library practice. The various sections discuss the history of books and libraries, acquisition, cataloging, use of collections, reference work, departmentalization, administration, and the structure of the Hungarian system. The latter chapter is perhaps the most valuable one in the book for outsiders. There is extensive documentation, with references to the library literature of the USSR as well as to that of western countries. The authors occasionally betray a lack of familiarity with foreign library traditions, but it is surprising that they do not make serious errors in this field in view of Hungary's virtual isolation from most countries for almost two decades.

ORIENTALIA IN MUNICH

Herbert Franke, ed. *Orientalisches aus Münchener Bibliotheken und Sammlungen*. Wiesbaden, Franz Steiner Verlag, 1957, 87p.

The extraordinary wealth of the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Orientalia has been described in three essays for the Twenty-fourth Congress of Orientalists in Munich (August 28-September 4, 1957). Hans Streidl outlines the history of the Hebraica; Franz Joseph Neier describes the Asia Major Collections (mainly Sinica); and Hermann Bojer deals with the printed Arabica. A fourth richly illustrated article by Roger G. Goepfer deals with the Asiatic collections in the Staatliches Museum für Völkerkunde.

Most interesting, perhaps, is the noble collection of Hebraica, with some 400 manuscripts and 3,000 printed books. The latter collection suffered gravely as the result of allied bombardments in World War II, but

the manuscripts escaped. Still the collection ranks even today with the finest in any of the world's great libraries. The Sinica of the Staatsbibliothek will offer a solid and practical basis for research in any aspect of far eastern culture, although it is somewhat poorer in rare material than the Jewish collections. The collection of printed Arabica begins with so rare a work as Pedro de Alcalá's *Arte para ligeramente saber la lengua arabica* (Granada, 1505) and includes many other scarce works printed in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The volume is richly illustrated, and it will provide equal pleasure to orientalists and to bibliologists in general.

JAPANESE BIBLIOGRAPHY

Sekai no shoshi-ten jikai. Mokuroku to kaisetsu. Tokyo, Kokuritsu toshokan, 1957, 72p.

In 1954 the Japanese National Diet Library issued an extensive catalog on Japanese studies by foreigners in which bibliographical contributions received detailed attention. The present catalog describes an exhibit on bibliography and was issued for delegates from India and the Pacific countries to a conference in Tokyo on 1-7 November 1957. While the national bibliographies of Europe and Asia receive appropriate attention, major emphasis is placed on Japan. The Japanese section begins with Dengyo Daishi's catalog of Buddhist works in the ninth century and extends through the end of the Meiji period in 1868 to the current bibliographies. Item 176 is the bibliography issued since 1951 by the National Diet Library, *Zen-nihon shuppan-butsu só-mokuroku*. Appropriate attention is also given to subject bibliographies. This catalog is a valuable guide to a bibliographical tradition that is not as well known as it should be in this country, and it would be useful in translation.

CENSORSHIP

Karl-Erik Lundevall, ed. *Förbjudna böcker och nordisk debatt om tryckfrihet och sedlighet*. Stockholm, Wahlström och Widstrand, 1958, 324p.

In the winter of 1957/58 Karl-Erik Lundevall and seven collaborators conducted a

radio series on freedom of the press and morality. Books such as the *Decamerone*, *Candidee*, *Les fleurs du mal*, *The Origin of Species*, *Ulysses*, *Lady Chatterley's Lover*, and *All Quiet on the Western Front* are examined in individual essays. In the second part of the work, about equal in length to the first part, Lundevall discusses certain celebrated cases of Scandinavian books accused of being pornographic and the desirability of legislation to control pornography. His reasoning is at all times dispassionate and objective, and he valiantly tries not to dismiss the censors as meddling bluenoses. Nevertheless, his position is basically a liberal one; and his examinations of European problems in this field, above all in Scandinavia, are instructive and useful even for those not acquainted with these literatures.

MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medicinska enciklopedija. 2. Banj-Cul. Zagreb, Izdanje i Naklada Leksikografskog Zavoda FNRJ, 1958. 703p.

The articles on medical bibliography (pp. 40-50) by Mirko Dražen Grmek and on medical libraries (pp. 50-54) by Laroslav Glesinger are well organized résumés of these subjects that bring out many points not likely to be found in all western European sources. The article on medical bibliography is historical and classified, in the latter section first by subject and then by national jurisdiction. The article on medical libraries describes both general research libraries and special medical libraries. In both articles the material on Yugoslavia is, of course, quite detailed. From the bibliographical standpoint, the Yugoslav medical encyclopedia is especially valuable for the extensive historical material and rich illustration (including many facsimiles of title pages of important books).

THE ROMAN LETTER

František Muzika. *Krásné písmo ve vývoji latinky*. Prague, Státní Nakladatelství krásné literatury, hudby a umění, 1958. 2 v.

This monumental history of the Roman letter dwarfs all other works in this field in

terms of size; and the scope and detail will lend it a permanent value as a reference work despite the fact that it is in Czech. The wealth of illustrations will make it useful even for the elementary student of the history of western European writing and printing. The first volume traces the development of the Roman letter through the beginning of letterpress printing. The second volume brings the story up to modern times. There is an index and a list of illustrations in each volume. Full attention is given to American developments.

COPY-BOOKS

Werner Doede. *Bibliographie deutscher Schreibmeisterbücher von Neudörffer bis 1800*. Hamburg, Dr. Ernst Hauswedell & Co., 1958. 126p., 32p. of plates.

Werner Doede's careful account of more than two hundred and fifty titles of German copy-books is a significant contribution to the literature of the history of calligraphy. He includes in each entry an exact bibliographical description, variant points in individual copies, a list of hands illustrated, and references to the critical literature. There is an extensive introduction which is somewhat short of the full-blown history of the German writing masters which we need but nevertheless a useful and informative essay. There are thirty-two pages of plates, an index of names, and a list of libraries for which locations are cited.

Doede's bibliography begins with the famous Johann Neudörffer the Elder in 1519. The 250-odd titles in the list represent a good share of the some 800 copy-books estimated for Europe in general during the same period by Peter Jessen in his *Meister der Schreibkunst aus drei Jahrhunderten*. Thus Doede's work assumes major importance not only for Germany but for the general history of calligraphy as well.

GERMAN WRITING MASTER

Wolfgang Fugger. *Wolfgang Fuggers Schreibbüchlein*. Vollständige Faksimile-Ausgabe des 1553 in Nürnberg

erschienenen Werkes. Mit einer Einleitung von Fritz Funke. Leipzig, VEB Otto Harrassowitz, 1958. xv, 207p.

In 1956 the Institut für Buchgestaltung an der Hochschule für Grafik und Buchkunst in Leipzig sponsored the publication of Albert Kapr's *Johann Neudörffer der Ältere, der grosse Schreibmeister der deutschen Renaissance*, a richly illustrated work with forty-eight facsimiles from Neudörffer's work. A new contribution from this same institute is a complete facsimile of a work by one of Neudörffer's most competent pupils, Wolfgang Fugger (1515-1568). Fugger seems to have been something of a wastrel, but his significant copy-book of 1553 has insured his fame.

The work is a model of the genre and one of the best of the sixteenth century. It introduces the art of writing by showing the instruments and the stance of the writer. The bulk of the text consists of descriptive notes on one side of the page and examples on the other. Four styles of cursive and official hands take up the first part of Fugger's work, and considerable detail is given to construction and variants of the Roman letter especially the capitals. Another section deals with the Greek alphabet, with a detailed list of abbreviations; and there is a section on Hebrew letters with examples of musical notation for Hebrew, the first in any copy-book. Fugger's copy-book is one of the most comprehensive of the sixteenth century, and it is full of vigor and individuality. It could not have failed to have impressed the typographer, the composer, and the printer with its clarity and pedagogical effectiveness.

Fritz Funke's short compact introduction is just about the right length to accompany a facsimile without detracting from the main show. The facsimile, assembled from three different copies in the Deutsches Buch- und Schriftmuseum of the Deutsche Bücherei, is probably more legible than any existing single copy.

HANDWRITING

F. Wintermantel. *Bibliographia graphologica*. Stuttgart, Rühle-Diebener Verlag, 1958. 182p.

Although Wintermantel places special em-

phasis on the physiological and psychological aspects of the study of handwriting, his work is also valuable for the literary student. Among the 1,608 references are a good many with historical implications, direct and indirect. Moreover, there are numerous references to peripheral subjects such as restoration of mutilated or faded documents, photographic problems, forgery, and shorthand which can be of greatest value to the manuscript librarian. The arrangement is by author, but there is a subject index. There is also a list of six graphological journals, five in German and one in French.

BOOKSELLER'S MANUAL

Harry Fauth and Wolfgang Lehmann. *Taschenbuch des Buchhändlers*. Leipzig, Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1958. 180p.

This valuable little manual for booksellers deserves some attention from librarians as well. It offers many insights into contemporary practices of the European book trade that are not likely to come to the average librarian either through training or through experience. The various processes of editing and publication are described in detail, and there is a list of East German publishers.

GOTHIC BINDINGS

Ernst Kyriss. *Verzierte gotische Einbände im alten deutschen Sprachgebiet*. 3. Tafelband. Stuttgart, Max Hettler Verlag, 1958. 157p.

The concluding volume in Kyriss' great work on Gothic bindings reproduces fifty-four bindings and 533 stamps out of 1,573 (for 3,065 bindings) considered in this volume, which covers bindings from unidentified shops. An important aspect of this volume is the addenda, reporting investigations subsequent to the first (text) volume. It is a tribute to Kyriss' skill in his field that only three of the fifty-nine shops whose work is described in this volume have been identified in the last eight years. The complete work is an essential part of any reference collection not only in book history

but also in art and general cultural history. The publisher, Max Hettler, has done an immense service to scholarship by bringing out an expensive work of this sort with a

comparatively small market. Few, if any, commercial publishers or university presses in the United States would have undertaken a work of this type without a major subsidy.

Fifty Golden Years

"On the evening of January 16, Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brown held a small dinner party in Gainesville, Florida, in observance of their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

"One can be certain that many tender memories came flooding back to them with heart-warming vividness on that occasion. In the presence of guests and congratulatory messages, they undoubtedly looked back on a half-century of devotion and accomplishment which neither one would change in any respect if given the opportunity.

"During the past thirty-six years the college town of Ames, Iowa, has been their home. It has been here, within sight and sound of the Campanile, that their two gifted sons, both eminent men in their respective professions, were reared.

"Of particular interest in these pages, naturally, is Dr. Brown's splendid record of achievement during the years when he directed the destinies of the Iowa State College Library.

"When he arrived on campus in 1922, he found the library located in cramped and thoroughly unsatisfactory quarters in Beardshear Hall, but with plans underway for the building in which it is now located.

"The book collections, then numbering approximately 100,000 volumes, were especially to feel the impact of his skillful competence in cooperation with key subject specialists among the faculty.

"Dr. Brown could not have been brought to the campus at a more opportune time. Still largely an undergraduate college of agriculture and mechanic arts, the institution was on the threshold of developments in graduate study and research which were to play a major role in transforming it into one of the major land-grant universities of the nation.

"On reporting for duty, Dr. Brown at once set about to acquire scientific and technical periodicals and other serials from world-wide sources. Stress was placed on publications in the basic and applied fields of the physical and biological sciences, as well as in other areas of importance in the programs of the college.

"At the time of Dr. Brown's retirement from administrative duties in 1946, the 365,000 volumes in the library were nationally recognized as being one of the major collections of serial literature in the research libraries of the country in the subject fields represented.

"Nor do his labors thus far mentioned constitute his only notable contributions. To these should be added the establishment of library services, many of them unique at the time, and his endeavors in behalf of community improvement.

"Those who know and admire Dr. Brown, and their number is legion, are not at all surprised that he is today more keenly interested in professional matters and world affairs than many men half his age."—Robert W. Orr, in *The Library at Iowa State XIII* (1959), 40-41.

Review Articles

Paperbacks

The Paperbound Book in America: the History of Paperbacks and Their European Background. By Frank L. Schick. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1958. xviii, 262p. illus. bibliog. \$7.50.

There is a whole generation of readers today which must take completely for granted the profusion of paperback books on sale in drug stores, subway and bus stations, supermarkets, and other places likely and unlikely. The pattern for paperbacks had already been established when this generation came upon the reading scene, and its members, if they ever think about it at all, probably would not admit that there are any unlikely places to find printed books offered for sale, and would find it hard to believe that there was ever a time when things were any different. But just a half step ahead of this generation is the one which can remember when things were different. Its members can often be identified through their inclination to refer to paperbacks generically as "pocketbooks" in the same way and for the same historic reason their parents spoke of electric refrigerators as "frigidaire." These are the people who are bringing up their babies on multiple copies of the paperbound edition of Dr. Spock (having learned that when the baby has attained sufficient mobility and strength to reach and tear up books, it is time for a new copy of Spock, and probably for a new baby as well), and the ubiquitous paperback has become so much an accepted part of their lives, with Spock for the nursery, cookbooks for the kitchen, dictionaries for the reference shelf, and home repair manuals for the workshop, that they too are beginning to lose sight of the fact that the flow of paperbacks grew from a trickle to a deluge during the last fifteen years.

It is appropriate, then, that a formal, documented history of the rise and diffusion of the paperback should appear now so that

this development can be placed in its proper perspective. This perspective, as it is delineated in *The Paperbound Book in America*, establishes the evolutionary, rather than revolutionary, development of paperbacks. To be sure, the year 1939, when Pocket Books, Inc. launched its first ten titles, can be cited as the opening phase of what appears to have been a revolution in publishing, but, as is shown in this book, the revolution was not in the publishing format but rather in the methods adopted for promotion and distribution. To support this contention the history of the book is traced from the very beginning of printing, with emphasis laid on the various attempts to extend the ownership of books, and their consequent influence on ideas and people, by reducing production costs. Viewed in this light, the paperback of today, everywhere available and priced within reach of virtually everyone, is the culmination of the effort which began when the printing press made it possible to multiply copies of books; was advanced by the scientific and technical developments which yielded cheaper paper, and cheaper and faster methods of typesetting and binding; and brought to fruition only within the last twenty years, when radical changes in distribution and promotion techniques finally tapped a market to match the productive potential.

The first part of this book is devoted to the history of inexpensive book publishing (a term which is sometimes, but not always, synonymous with paper covers), in Britain, continental Europe, and in the United States prior to 1930. To a certain extent, of course, this is a summary history of the book, the details of which have a familiar sound to anyone who has an interest in the subject. But it is told from the special standpoint of this study so that the Tauchnitz editions, Penguin Books, the American dime novels, and cheap "libraries" of the nineteenth century assume their proper place in the progression toward the contemporary American paperback.

Part II is given to a topical and chronological account of American paperback publishing between 1939 and 1957, including an account of the government's entrance into the paperback field (in cooperation with the

Council on Books in Wartime) with its Armed Services Editions, those convenient and well-chosen books which made bearable the inevitable and interminable military formation, waiting in line; the textbooks published for the Armed Forces Institute; and Overseas Editions, Inc., a joint government and private enterprise project which made possible the widespread distribution of cheap books in the liberated areas of Europe and Asia late in the war. Other topics covered in this section include a summary of changing techniques in the manufacture of paperbacks, a survey of the observable trends in the kinds of titles produced, distribution methods and facilities in both the United States and abroad, and relationships between authors and publishers. The last is concerned with contracts and royalties, especially as they differ between hard- and soft-cover publishing. There is also a brief history of the censorship of paperbacks, an activity which has had to adapt itself to the peculiarities of this form of publishing and has done so with a degree of success that makes many people uncomfortable. The treatment of each of these subjects is necessarily brief; each of them is worthy of getting, and capable of supporting, extensive study, and one of the values of Dr. Schick's book is the definition of areas which undoubtedly will be given detailed examination.

In many ways Part III, a list and description of the contemporary American publishers of paperbacks, is the most interesting and valuable section. Here is where the revolutionary aspects of the paperback phenomenon, the promotion and distribution methods, are discussed, with a rather long account of the cheap book's breakthrough to the mass market through the pioneer efforts of Pocket Books, Inc. Like all contemporary history this account has been created largely from the written and spoken recollections of the participants and still retains much of the excitement of the events. In addition to Pocket Books there are brief histories of about seventy-five other producers of paperbacks, divided into groups of exclusive paperback publishers, magazine, trade, textbook, religious, and university press publishers. The list is impressive, even to one who conscientiously searches the racks of a

well-stocked store at regular intervals. Inevitably, considering the still burgeoning state of paperback publishing, the list is not complete; it was probably incomplete the day the final draft of the manuscript went to the printer and would require a quarterly or even a weekly supplement to keep it up to date. But as it stands it is an eloquent testimonial to the flourishing state of paperback publishing to about the latter half of 1958, and also a very useful reference tool for identification of the various paperback lines.

This study is accompanied by eight pages of illustrations and completed by a selected bibliography. The illustrations, photographs of some of the stages in the development of the paperbound book, add little to the dimensions of this survey, although it must be admitted there will be a mild surprise for many in seeing the picture of a paperback incunabulum (Hans Schönsperger's 1482 edition of *Von Ordnung der Gesundheit*), a certain pleasure in viewing the busy pictorial covers of the dime and nickel novels, and a little nostalgia in re-encountering the no-nonsense military covers of the Armed Services Editions. The balance of the illustrations are of contemporary paperbacks, and while they admittedly show trends in cover art, as well as a trend can be shown this close to the fact, the covers reproduced are too familiar, either as titles or as types, to have much impact on the contemporary reader, although changes in taste and technique may make them more meaningful in the very near future. Although the bibliography necessarily includes many of the same titles that turn up in support of any history of the book, the section devoted to periodical articles and separate book chapters will send the searcher to journals he normally might not consider, titles like *Chemical Week*, *Law Library Journal*, *Chemical Age*, and *Business Week*.

It always seems a pity when books about books are not the best examples of their kind, and typographically this book leaves much to be desired. It is also regrettable when a title which deserves a permanent place in the bibliography of bookmaking exhibits so many typographical errors. Neither of these elements affects the content of the book and is probably only further

evidence of the kind of sentimentality self-proclaimed book lovers like to allow themselves.

There is increasing evidence of a quickening interest in the history of American publishing. This interest is bound to result in much more being written about paperbacks and their part in the reciprocal relationship between publishing and society. Points of departure for dozens of studies are established by *The Paperbound Book in America* and it should form a foundation from which further investigations will arise.—Howard A. Sullivan, *University of Detroit Library*.

Information Storage And Retrieval

Information Storage and Retrieval—Theory, Systems, and Devices. Edited by Mortimer Taube and Harold Wooster. New York: Columbia University Press, 1958. 228p. (Columbia University Studies in Library Service, no.10.)

The Air Force Office of Scientific Research, through contract with Documentation Inc., organized a symposium in Washington, D. C. on March 17-18, 1958, which was designed to explore the theoretical and engineering approaches to the solution of information storage and retrieval problems. More specifically, the recurring leit-motif throughout the symposium was the desire to secure the emergence of some "common agreement concerning the nature of the problem or problems and the direction in which solutions are likely to lie. . . ."

The careful preparation for the symposium is reflected in the first part of this publication, the six working papers which define the scope and limits of the problem, the historical solutions, the present state of theory, and of devices and systems, as well as the possible future tendencies in these areas. The rigor of concept formation is reflected in the "Terminological Standards," terms and their definitions as used in the working papers and as a guide to the invited discussants. In themselves, the working papers serve as a crystallization of the ap-

proaches to this field by the people engaged in the development of information storage and retrieval systems and concerned with the underlying theoretical constructions. The formulation of concepts, and the very language employed in describing the relationships under consideration, may strike an unfamiliar note to the traditional librarian without familiarity with the mathematical and computer-engineering flavored orientation of the text. Nevertheless, it requires no major adjustments to identify the library relatedness of the working papers, or to appreciate the purpose of the questions posed by each of them.

The discussion which follows the working papers, comprising the second part of this book, permits more than one assessment. If the success of the symposium were to rest on the agreements achieved through the reported discussion, it will have failed. To the extent that positive results are recognized, they emerge by exhibiting the wide divergence of views, the totally variant approaches, and the inherent difficulty of disciplining discussants with a diversity of background. Each of the discussion topics was related to the working papers and was introduced by a prepared statement delivered by one of the discussants. In a number of instances the discussion departed radically from the intended subject into quite unpredicted directions. Dr. Taube's introductory statement on "The Logic of Retrieval Devices" was followed by an animated and even emotionally charged discussion on the relationship between computers and the human brain, quite the liveliest discussion throughout the symposium; it did not, however follow from or contribute to Dr. Taube's discussion outline.

The editors faced a formidable problem in editing these discussions and reducing them to manageable size for publication. The working papers will undoubtedly have a longer valued reference use; the reported discussion, though lacking the preconceived structure of the working papers, will have considerable interest and value to the discriminating reader. Such discrimination will tend to seek comparisons with the eventual proceedings of the International Conference on Scientific Information similarly held in Washington in November of 1958. The par-

allels of precirculated working papers, discussion limited exclusively to participants, absence of clear consequence or explicit agreement on conclusions from the discussion, are all very striking. They suggest the question as to whether the field of information storage and retrieval possesses the requisite coherence to benefit in full measure from these undertakings.—Henry Dubester, *Library of Congress*.

A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing

A Passion for Books. By Lawrence C. Powell. Cleveland: World Publishing Company, 1958. 249p. \$4.50.

Commenting on Sydney Mitchell, Dr. Powell says, "His classroom courses had names and numbers, but actually they were all classes in Sydney Mitchell." In the same spirit this review is a discussion not so much of what Powell writes in this book but of Powell himself.

But before wading into this controversial subject, I find it pleasant to say that now and then Powell shows unusually fine descriptive powers as a stylist. For instance, in his chapter "Bookmen in Seven-League Boots" he succeeds as well as any living writer in telling you what it is like to fly across an ocean and a continent in a fast airplane. This chapter is a classic of travel writing.

And then in the first chapter, when Powell is expressing his contempt for some of the experts in management who run libraries these days, he says, "I know that I am not alone in my belief, my love, and I call on booklovers everywhere to close ranks, face the invaders, and give them the works, preferably in elephant folio." This sentence evokes a good clear image and it's good writing. In fact, most of Powell's prose is sprinkled with sentences that bristle with force, although most of the style is reminiscent of Gissing and Trollope. It could be said that Powell himself was born a century too late, although I am glad he was.

Let me say straight off that I am for Powell more than I am against him. He is without doubt a sheep in wolf's clothing and if you are not careful when reading him, you

will be thinking that he cares more about the "velvet" feel of a book than he does its content. Curiously enough, when he begins to wax eloquent on this point, his prose is least evocative and clear. At times it becomes positively mushy.

Powell *does* care about what authors say, he does sometimes write about the contents of books (see chapters beginning on pages 97 and 238, for example) and he does understand that the physical book is a carrier for ideas and expressions. But his point is that the book itself is an artform and that as a work of art it makes an important cultural contribution when its artfulness matches perfectly its contents. Also, he thinks we should have reverence for the physical book as a memorial to the intellectual history of man, just as we revere the medieval cathedral because it expresses the religious life of man.

But, don't all librarians think this? Indeed not. Most librarians who have been trained as social scientists or as humanistic scholars are inclined to regard the physical book merely as an "idea-husk." Their interest is in the idea, the expression, or the intellectual contribution. For them, the microfilm would do just as well as the original edition. This is pretty much the way I feel about books.

And they are right, too, in their own terms, just as Powell is right in his. But these are two different kinds of intellectual worlds. Powell doesn't object to the existence of the other world. He merely says that we librarians ought to be people who want the best—the idea housed in the physical format that best matches, in an artistic sense, the idea.

Since 1931, the year of the Waples-Thompson debates, the pendulum has swung far toward the social scientist-administrative expert kind of librarian. Powell now has his hands on the pendulum and is shoving it back in the other direction, but there are others with him. Who will be happy when it rests, motionless, at the bottom of its arc? Not Powell, not you.

Powell hates to admit it, but he knows that the university librarian, during the last twenty-five years and today, has had to spend much of his time on non-bookish matters—such as developing Farmington Plans, M.I.L.C.'s, centralized cataloging procedures, National Union Catalogs, and many other

projects that keep one from being a bookman, as Powell uses that term. There have been problems to be solved and the librarians have had to face these problems.

But, at the same time, there is truth in his charge that many of us have made a fetish of problems. Perhaps if we had been better scholars and bookmen than we are, we would have solved our problems more quickly and would have gotten on to other things sooner. The truth is that many librarians don't know anything other than problem solving. Such librarians wince under the lash of Powell's tongue.

Powell, from my point of view, is justified in exposing intellectual vapidity in those who can be called personnelists, efficiency experts, management experts—those who think in terms of the science of human management, who think of people as groups instead of as individuals. Our ranks are full of them: A.L.A. loves them; some library schools even give Ph.D.'s in their lore. He is right in saying that these scoundrels are degrading our profession just as they degrade every human institution. They get their claws in, for the very simple and fundamental reason that they have no respect for the sacredness and worthwhileness of each human being.

Powell's point of view does not call for a revival of the Waples-Thompson debates of 1931, because he does appreciate the value of science and of scholarship. He understands that research in librarianship is necessary but he also knows that a researcher doesn't necessarily make a good librarian. He would want the researcher on hand to solve problems but he wouldn't put him in charge of a university library unless the researcher were also a bookman. Powell sees the parallel between this situation and that of the research professor vs. the teacher.

Although I share many of Powell's feelings about existing library schools, I find his ideas for the ideal school are not enough. In his chapter on "Education for Academic Librarianship" (page 115), he seems to like the idea of a pre-professional curriculum. This is bad. Even medical schools have stopped this kind of dictating to the liberal arts colleges. We librarians certainly shouldn't be doing it. I regret that Powell becomes a little vague as he talks about what his ideal

school should do to make "bookish" librarians other than getting together a faculty of the right kind of teachers (see his chapter on Mitchell, page 134). Maybe Powell is right in saying that this is sufficient, but I am not convinced. He ought to say that his program will be unpopular with employing librarians who expect to hire young library school graduates properly trained so that they can step into the production line immediately. He ought to say that A.L.A. probably won't accredit his school.

He should say that for university librarianship, the humanistic librarian must also be thoroughly grounded in the bibliographic record of the history of scholarship so that he will be able to place and identify on the great map of man's intellectual history each major idea as well as the books that contain the idea. The kind of librarian we want in universities will have spent 90 per cent of his time in library school on this analysis, after at least a four-year liberal arts education. Powell, whether he likes it or not, will have to have someone in his school doing research in the area of bibliotechnology. He can preach all he wants to about books, but that's only part of the story in a university.

Certainly we won't want graduates of Powell's school if they turn out to be pale-faced, thick-lensed beatniks who insist on running around bleating about the smell of books, that is to say, if that is all they know how to do.

Now, of course, I have been grossly unfair to Powell, but he's got it coming and can take care of himself.

When I said that Powell was a sheep in wolf's clothing, I meant that he never says much about his activities the rest of us clods would approve. There are many of these activities and they are important. In short, Powell is having a wonderful time charging around on his jeep, sticking spears into an old dinosaur that's getting about ready to give up the ghost anyway. He's good for the profession. He makes life interesting. He has a lot on the ball. He doesn't bore you. We need him. And furthermore, he's right about 60 per cent of the time, which is more than you can say for most of us.—*Ralph E. Ellsworth, University of Colorado Libraries.*

The Glazier Collection

Manuscripts from the William S. Glazier Collection. Compiled by John Plummer. New York: Pierpont Morgan Library, 1959. 34p., 37 plates, 6 in color. Cloth-bound, \$5.00; paperbound, \$3.00.

This catalog, compiled by the Curator of Medieval and Renaissance Manuscripts at the Morgan Library, and with a foreword by the director, Frederick B. Adams, Jr., has been issued on the occasion of a loan exhibition of the Glazier manuscripts held at the Morgan Library. It is a large and important collection; the exhibition includes fifty-one hand-written books, arranged chronologically, dating from the eighth to the early sixteenth century, most of them with illuminations. The first was purchased by Mr. Glazier in 1931; the latest was added to the collection—and to the catalog—in January 1959. Among the manuscripts are several really outstanding examples whose illustrations constitute significant contributions to the art of illumination, among them the Hachette Psalter (no. 17), a thirteenth-century English exemplar containing six magnificent full-page miniatures, and the Salzburg Lectionary (no. 7), an Austrian manuscript with illuminations of top quality executed in mid-eleventh century. The tiny picture of God and Adam in Paradise painted within an initial *A*, exhibited (but not illustrated in the catalog) in MS no. 18, a thirteenth-century English Bible, is a superb example of the style of this period, and obviously shows the hand of a master artist. Two important fourteenth-century books are included—the English *De Lisle Hours* (no. 27) and the French *Voeux du Paon* (no. 28), the latter significant for its text as well as for its artistic content.

Mr. Glazier, writing about his collection in *The Book Collector* (vol. 6, 1957), has said that he is "seeking coverage of Western Europe, both geographically and chronologically, with the hope that eventually my collection may be representative of the history of manuscript books. I have deliberately avoided the . . . opportunity to concentrate on one country or one epoch." Nevertheless, it seems that the various

French schools are best represented, from a collected volume of tracts and other documents primarily on the doctrine of the Trinity made in northern France in the early ninth century to a late fifteenth-century Book of Hours, possibly from Rouen; all told, there are nineteen French manuscripts in the collection. England comes second with twelve examples, and ten items originate from some part of what is now Italy. Although the early centuries of the Middle Ages are represented by several examples, all the manuscripts dating from the tenth century or earlier are, with one ninth-century exception, fragmentary leaves. Beginning with the eleventh century, however, coverage is broad and most of the books are of high quality.

The descriptive commentary, which does far more than simply "summarize the present knowledge and opinion of these manuscripts," attempts to place each manuscript in its proper historical and artistic context, and shows considerable study of the collection. Since many of these volumes have never before been exhibited or published and are therefore relatively unknown (even so extraordinary a book as the Hachette Psalter was more or less "discovered" at the time it was purchased by Mr. Glazier in 1953), Dr. Plummer's work is a real contribution of our knowledge of these manuscripts—and of manuscript history in general. One regrets the absence of any bibliographical references in these notes, for at least some of the manuscripts have been described previously as parts of earlier collections, or have appeared in various sales catalogs.

The excellent reproductions are a notable feature of the catalog. The photographs for the six color plates and the thirty-one black-and-white plates (the latter illustrating forty-five pages or fragments) were made by Mark D. Brewer of the Morgan Library staff. One might wish, especially after seeing the brilliant colors and vivid hues of the originals, that a larger number of the plates could have been in color, but in fact the black-and-white collotypes are remarkably well done; many are full-page in size, and all the illustrations are large enough to be clearly seen. Although of course meant to

be used in conjunction with the exhibition, this catalog stands by itself as a fine description, in word and picture, of what is surely one of the best privately-owned collections of manuscripts, and as such, it will retain its meaningfulness and usefulness long after the manuscripts have been removed from the exhibition cases.—Joan H. Baum, *Department of Special Collections, Columbia University Libraries*.

Library Resources

Studies in Library Resources. By William Vernon Jackson. Distributed by The Illini Union Bookstore, Champaign, Illinois, 1958. 62p. (Photolithoprint-ed). \$1.75.

Six papers are published in this booklet, four of them for the first time. They present the results of research in a variety of techniques, applied to individual institutions, and then to a specific subject area. The author is assistant professor of library science at the University of Illinois Library School.

A review article, "Four Aspects of Library Cooperation," is a summary of available studies on interlibrary services. It discusses in turn union lists, union catalogs, guides to collections, and interlibrary loans; and concludes with a statement of the principles which have made for success in recent cooperative ventures.

Two papers report on an examination of library resources at Northwestern University. The first, "The Development of Library Resources at Northwestern University," is reprinted from University of Illinois Library School *Occasional Papers*, No. 26 (February 1952). It surveys the historical development of the collections, emphasizing their rapid growth since 1920 and describing briefly certain outstanding collections.

A statistical analysis of the collections of the University Library at Northwestern University is summarized in "A Case Study of Growth in Library Resources by Subject." The Library has maintained since 1918-19 statistics showing the number of cataloged volumes by classes. Using these and other

data, mainly unpublished, Dr. Jackson has examined all subject classes to determine patterns of growth. He finds that most subjects did appear to follow definite patterns, that certain subjects have regularly shown growth superior to the general rate of increment, and that others have regularly lagged behind. The factors which have influenced this growth are reviewed in concluding paragraphs.

An experiment using the shelf list of the library is described in the paper, "Subject Distribution of the University of Illinois Library." The result of this investigation is a tabular presentation for twenty-nine subjects, showing the number of volumes and the percentages of the total. Comparison of this table with tables for the Harvard University Library and the libraries of Northwestern University, reproduced here, show certain "striking similarities." However, "the small sample makes further investigation necessary to determine whether they represent a pattern characteristic of university libraries."

"Resources of Midwestern Research Libraries in the Hispanic Literatures" is reprinted from *Hispania*, XXXVIII (1955), 476-80. Data furnished by nine university libraries and the Newberry Library, and by the appropriate faculty members, were used for a statement of specific strengths and weaknesses in peninsular Spanish literature and in Spanish-American literature. For the latter subject, a test was also made of the extent to which acquisitions programs were bringing current books to the area. Titles of 169 monographic items from the 1949 *Handbook of Latin American Studies* were checked against holdings. This check showed that the libraries as a group held ninety-five titles.

The same list of current books was also the basis of an experiment reported in "Spanish American Literature in Five European National Libraries." A check of the catalogs of Libraries in Madrid, Paris, Brussels, London, and The Hague showed that these libraries as a group held only a third of the titles, fewer than the research libraries of the Midwest.

The *Studies* make several contributions to the understanding of library resources. They are informative in new ways about the col-

lections of the institutions studied. As examples of quantitative measurement, concisely reported, they provide models and lines of inquiry for further investigation. Finally, the conclusions set down, scrupulously drawn from the evidence presented, are matter for reflection by all librarians concerned with acquisitions policy and its implications.—*Harry W. Hart, Columbia University Libraries.*

International Law Classification

Classification for International Law and Relations. 2d ed., rev. and enl. By Kurt Schwerin. New York: Oceana Publications (1958).

This work is based on the classification scheme developed for the University of Virginia Law Library, originally published in 1947; it is currently used at the Northwestern University Law School Library.

The schedule is divided into three parts: treatises on international law, treatises on international relations, and official publications, reports, and documents. Private international law, included in the first edition, has now been dropped; it is suggested that it be classed with domestic law. This arrangement follows the practice of the majority of law libraries which generally separate documentary materials from commentaries and treatises. In international law, its wisdom is open to serious question since it separates items published by the League of Nations, United Nations, and other agencies from works about these organizations. The Library of Congress JX scheme keeps such materials together and appears superior in that respect. Furthermore, the distinction between international law and relations is often arbitrary. Books on international disputes, for example, are classed with international law; boundary disputes, however, with international relations; treaties and alliances appear in both sections.

The scheme uses a two-digit decimal nota-

tion with expansions up to five digits, without a decimal point. Letter codes for international agencies and their organs are provided whenever applicable; a general list of country symbols is appended to the schedule. Mnemonic features are few; in fact, the decimal principle appears to have been used primarily because of the flexibility it offers in interpolating new numbers and expanding the schedule as new topics arise; its other outstanding features have not been fully utilized.

A comparison with the first edition shows that the expansion has been considerable: the index about doubled in size, the number of assigned symbols (without country or agency subdivisions) has grown from over one hundred and fifty in the first edition to over two hundred and fifty in the second; more than one hundred and ten numbers have been added, ten dropped, about five changed (relocated). The revision was necessitated not only by the rapid growth of international agencies after World War II, but also by the oversimplified approach of the original edition to the arrangement of the League of Nations documents which have now been completely reorganized.

The schedule has many outstanding features: a comprehensive index, a complete list of country symbols, helpful examples of call numbers, and an extremely useful scheme for publications of the various international organizations. Its author recommends it for small libraries which might find the Library of Congress JX classification too detailed and too cumbersome to handle. One cannot help wondering about the wisdom of labeling an international law collection as "small" for, if it has research uses, it is bound to grow indefinitely and to reach the complexity of a "large" library. The 100-per cent expansion of the scheme under review, apparently indicated after ten years, strongly suggests that it would be safer, for any research library, to adopt the detailed classification of the Library of Congress which has the additional advantage of a continuous revision. To an undergraduate library, however, the Schwerin classification should provide a comfortable framework, in many ways superior to the current edition of the Dewey Decimal scheme.—*Vaclav Mostecky, Harvard Law School.*

ACRL Microcard Series—Abstracts of Titles

GEORGI, CHARLOTTE, 1920—

Twenty-five years of Pulitzer prize novels, 1918-1943: a content analysis. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. ([2], 103 l. tables. 29cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 96) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—University of North Carolina, 1956. Bibliography: 1. 67-69, 4 cards. \$1.00.

This study was motivated by the fact that very little has been done in the actual consideration of the Pulitzer Prize works in any of the fields in which they are awarded, and certainly not from the point of view of the librarian. Primarily a content analysis of the twenty-four Pulitzer Prize winning novels in the period 1918-1943, the study is divided into two major parts: the intrinsic and extrinsic characteristics of the particular novels. The investigator finds that within the terms of the prize the selections made have proved to be surprisingly good.

BARRETT, MILDRED A., 1912—

Development of library extension service in New Mexico. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1958. ([2], 143 l. 30cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 97) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—Western Reserve University, 1958. Bibliography: 1. 138-143, 4 cards. \$1.00.

The study concerns itself with (1) the background, (2) early efforts to extend library service, (3) the state library extension service, (4) early years of the extension service, (5) growth of the extension service, (6) development of standards, and (7) plans for the present and future. A map showing library regions in New Mexico is included together with three appendixes. The ultimate goal is to create a truly state-wide system in New Mexico with library service available to everyone. There is no desire to superimpose a system of state-supported libraries upon existing ones. Instead the aim is to build up a cooperative state, county, and local system with the extension service and the library commission in the co-

ordinating and guiding role, so that the state as a whole will benefit.

LANIER, GENE DANIEL, 1934—

The library and television: a study of the role of television in modern library service. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1959. (iv, 75 l. 29cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 98) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—University of North Carolina, 1956. Bibliography: 1. [70]-75, 2 cards. \$.50.

This study is presented in four chapters. The first chapter is a discussion of educational television, its importance, and its relationship to the library of today. In chapter two, different studies are cited which show the effects of television on reading, library visits, etc. It tells how television came on the scene and what the reactions of librarians and library patrons were to its advent. The third chapter deals mainly with methods and techniques used by libraries over the nation in the production of television programs. Chapter four contains conclusions, recommendations, and a brief look at the future.

DRISCOLL, ELEANOR ALICE.

State legislative journals for the period 1952-1953, a comparative analysis. Rochester, N. Y., University of Rochester Press for the Association of College and Research Libraries, 1959. (iii, 88 l. tables. 29cm. ACRL MICROCARD SERIES, no. 99) Thesis (M.S. in L.S.)—University of North Carolina, 1956. Bibliography: 1. 88, 3 cards. \$.75.

Examination of the legislature journals selected for this study has revealed the existence of a potentially valuable source of information and research materials for the reference librarian, the student of government, and the legislator studying trends in legislation, in comparing legislative activities of various states and regions, and in the business of a single state. Comparison of the journals with each other has also demonstrated a real need for a move toward improving and standardizing these documents in order that they may be used more effectively as reference sources.

Books Received

- Aldus Manutius and his Thesaurus Cornucopiae of 1496.* Trans. by Antje Lemke, with an Introduction by Donald P. Bean. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1958. \$2.50.
- Amy Bonner, Poet and Friend of Poets.* A Selection from the Amy Bonner Collection at the Pattee Library, chosen and edited with a memoir by Robert V. Bauer. University Park, Pa.: The Pennsylvania State University Library, May, 1958.
- American Books in the Non-Western World: Some Moral Issues.* By Datus C. Smith, Jr. New York: The New York Public Library, 1958. 22p. \$25.
- Autour de la Classification psychologique des Sciences:* Juan Huarte de San Juan—Francis Bacon—Pierre Chartron—d'Alembert. Mousaion No. 27. By H. J. de Vleeschauwer. Pretoria, S. Africa, 1958. 70p.
- Biography Index, Sept., 1956-Aug., 1957.* Ed. by Bea Joseph. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1958. 434p.
- Bibliography on Molten Salts.* Comp. by George J. Janz. Troy, N. Y.: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1958. 73p. \$1.00.
- A Bibliography of Writings about the Harvard Business School, 1908-1958.* Comp. by Robert W. Lovett. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University, 1958. 31p.
- Books for a College Student's Reading.* 5th ed. By Prof. Harry Todd Costello. Hartford, Conn.: Trinity College Press, 1958. 133p. \$1.50.
- British Broadcasting, A Bibliography 1958.* London, U. K.: The British Broadcasting Corporation, 1958. 49p. 5/-.
- Catalogul Corespondentei.* By Vasile Alecsandri. Bucharest, Roumania: Biblioteca Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, 1957. 618p.
- Code for Cataloging Music and Phonorecords.* Prepared by the Joint Committee of the Music Library Association and the American Library Association. Chicago, Ill.: American Library Association, 1958. 88p.
- Contemporary Library Design.* Ed. by Wayne S. Yenawine. Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1958. 26p.
- Deans' List of Recommended Reading for Pre-law and Law Students.* Selected by the Deans and Faculties of American Law Schools. Comp. and ed. with annotations by Julius J. Marke. New York, N. Y.: Oceana Publications, 1958. 178p. \$1.00 paper, \$3.50 cloth.
- Decision-Making, An Annotated Bibliography.* By Paul Wasserman and Fred S. Silander. Ithaca, N. Y.: Cornell University, 1958. 111p. \$3.50.
- Die Deutschen nationalen Bibliographien.* By Rolf Weitzel. Frankfurt am-Main, Germany: Buchhandler-Vereinigung, GmbH, 1958. 84p.
- The Discoveries of John Lederer.* By William P. Cumming & Douglas L. Rights. Charlottesville: The University of Virginia Press, 1958. 148p. \$5.00.
- East and East Central Europe, Periodicals in English and other West European Languages.* Washington, D. C.: The Library of Congress, 1958. 126p. \$0.95.
- The Education of a Bibliographer.* By Thomas James Holmes. Cleveland: The Press of Western Reserve University, 1957. 54p.
- English Libraries: 1800-1850.* By C. B. Oldman, W. A. Munford, Simon Nowell-Smith. London, U. K.: H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd. for University College, July, 1957. 78p.
- Estonia, A Selected Bibliography.* Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress—Slavic and Central European Division, 1958. 74p. \$0.75.
- Guide to Special Collections in the Library of the University of California at Los Angeles.* UCLA Library Occasional Paper No. 7. Los Angeles, Calif.: University of California Library, 1958. 76p.
- Jules César et l'Origine de la Bibliothèque publique dans le Rome antique.* Mousaion No. 28. By H. J. de Vleeschauwer. Pretoria, S. Africa, 1958. 70p.
- A Library of Architecture and Building.* Comp. by Jane D. Spoor. Troy, N. Y.: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 1958. 20p. \$1.00.
- Library Binding Institute Standard for Library Binding.* Boston, Mass.: Library Binding Institute, 1958. 19p.
- The Mirror of the Indian: An Exhibition of books and other source materials by Spanish, French, and English historians and colonists of North America from the 16th throughout the 18th century. With an Address by Edmund S. Morgan.* Providence, R. I.: John Carter Brown Library, 1958. 57p. \$3.00.
- Miscellanea Libraria.* By Dr. L. Brummel. The Hague, Holland: Martinus Nijhoff, 1957. 233p.
- Museum Registration Methods.* By Dorothy H. Dudley, Irma Bezold, and others. Washington, D. C.: The American Association of Museums, 1958. 225p. \$7.50.

Needed Expansion of Facilities for Higher Education, 1958-70. Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1958. 43p. \$1.00.

North Carolina County Histories. A Bibliography. By William S. Powell. Chapel Hill, N. C.: University of North Carolina Press—Library Studies No. 1, 1958. 27p.

Petru Poni (1841-1925). By C. Simionescu and C. Calistru. Bucharest, Roumania: Biblioteci Academiei R.P.R., 1957. 41p.

Preliminary Inventories, No. 104, Records of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Comp. by Vivian Wiser. Washington, D. C.: The National Archives of the United States, 1958. 212p.

Printing from Coast to Coast. An Exhibition of Early United States Imprints. By Lewis M. Stark. New York, N. Y.: The New York Public Library, 1958. \$0.40.

Publications of the World Health Organization, 1947-57. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization, August, 1958. 128p. \$3.25.

Reading for Profit. By John D. Gordan. New York, N. Y.: The New York Public Library, 1958. 28p. \$0.75.

Revise Knihovnich Fondy (Inventory Revision of Library Collections). By Antonin Derfl. Praha, Czechoslovakia: Matice Hornicko-Hutnicka, 1957. 90p.

Serial Publications of the Soviet Union, 1939-1957. Comp. by Rudolf Smits. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1958. 459p. \$2.75.

The Stevens Collection, MS Series No. 1. Seattle, Wash.: University of Washington Library, 1958. 15p.

Union List of Serials of Government Agency Libraries of the Philippines, Supplement, January 1955-December 1956. Manila, Philippines: Inter-Departmental Reference Service, Institute of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, 1957. 372p.

Washington University Manuscripts, A Descriptive Guide, Library Studies, No. 4. By David and Jane Kaser. St. Louis, Mo.: Washington University, 1958. 44p.

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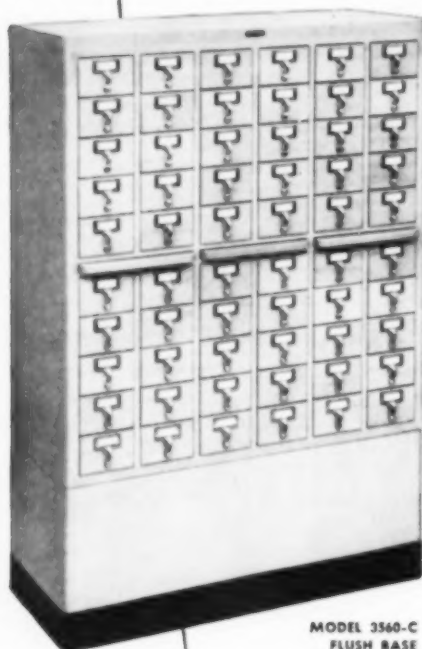
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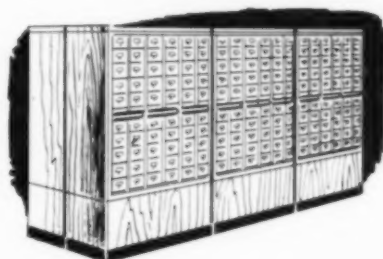
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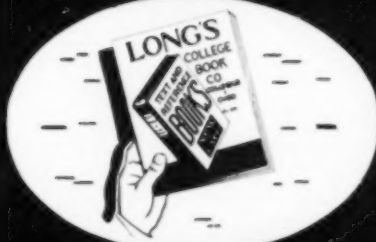
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LANDSCAPE architecture. Tokyo. See Zo-en-
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of landscape architects) Harrisburg, Pa.
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Primitive Land Plants, also known as the *Archegoniatae*. Illus. (London 1935) Reprint 1959. \$ 10.00
- Hutton, James.
The Theory of the Earth. 2 vols. (Edinburgh 1795) Reprint 1959. \$ 29.40
- Krogh, August.
Anatomy and Physiology of Capillaries. With a new introduction and preface by Dr. E. M. Landis, Harvard Med. School. (New Haven 1930) Reprint 1959 (A Nobel Prize Book). \$ 8.50
- Ramon y Cajal, Santiago.
Degeneration and Regeneration of the Nervous System. Translated and edited by Raoul M. May, 2 vols. (Oxford 1928) Reprint 1959. \$ 20.00
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